صكنا من الاهل

MONDAY SPORTS
NFL RESULTS
Page 13

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,543 1/91 ** LONDON, MONDAY-TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1990 - JANUARY 1, 1991 ESTABLISHED 1887

Police Bulldoze Moscow's Tent City

Gorbachev Orders Sales Tax, Fund To Aid Businesses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Police with bulldozers Sunday razed Moscow's "tent city," a group of makeshift homes near the Kremlin that sprang up as a gesture of disillusionment with Soviet life.

The shantytown's residents were rounded up in the early hours by Interior Ministry police before bulldozers moved in and flattened their plastic and cardboard dwellings, witnesses said.

A ministry spokesman said 47 people were taken into custody and 52 tents were destroyed. Residents included pensioners, war veterans and former mental patients with a variety of grievances. No resistance was reported.

The squatters had been asked on Saturday to end their protest, the spokesman said.

Also on Saturday, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced new measures to protect poorer citizens and help businesses struggling as a result of new economic policies. In two presidential decrees, he ordered a special economic stabilization fund to be created and a new sales tax to be introduced next year.

"The tent city was a political protest by the simple people," said Svetlana Sedykh, who lived for three months in the shantytown to further her bid to emigrate.

"This was the first and the last such protest," she said. "There will never be another."

A police officer at the scene said some residents would be sent to mental hospitals while others would be freed after investigation.

The Interior Ministry spokesman said protesters would be given free transportation back to their hometowns.

The shantytown, which sprang up in July, drew deprived, wronged and destitute individuals from across the country, eager to air their grievances at the Kremlin's gates.

Their complaints covered a range of injustices, from homelessness to unemployment, scarce food and low pensions.

Until Sunday the shantytown had been tolerated by the radicals who run the City Council. No one at the council could be reached for comment.

Mr. Gorbachev, in his decree setting up an economic stabilization fund, said the money would help to support "enterprises experiencing

See SOVIETS, Page 3

Reuters

An Albanian refugee trying on a pair of shoes Sunday donated by residents in the Greek border village of Filiates.

Fearing Revolt, 500 More Flee Albania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Hundreds of Albanians fled across the border into Greece on Sunday.

A police spokesman in the border village of Filiates said that at least 500 Albanians had crossed the frontier since midnight Saturday. It was the largest mass exodus to date from the Balkan nation of 3.3 million, bringing the total to more than 1,000 in December.

Most of the refugees, who usually travel in groups of 20 to 30, have been men between 20 and 35 years old, but there have been some women and children.

Many said that they had no faith in recent changes by the Albanian Communist leader, Ramiz Alia, and that they expected the country to erupt in a violent revolt like the one in Romania in 1989.

A steady stream of Albanians has been crossing into Greece after protests against the Communist government began last summer.

"We've never had so many come across in a single day before," the police spokesman said. He said Albanian border guards had apparently allowed them to cross the frontier unhindered.

The police have reported that Albanian border guards killed at least five people trying to cross the frontier in recent weeks.

Four men drowned in rough seas Thursday when they tried to swim across a 10-kilometer-wide (6-mile-wide) channel from their country to the Greek island of Corfu.

A western diplomat in Tirana, the Albanian capital, confirmed that hundreds of Albanians had been crossing the border illegally in recent days. He said that he did not know if the Albanian authorities had relaxed border patrols and that he had received no reports of soldiers shooting at would-be escapees in the last few days.

"With the recent moves toward democratization and the upcoming elections," he said, "one would think the people would have waited a little longer in Albania. It seems they want to get out at all costs."

Foreign Minister Antonios Samaras of Greece said last week that his country would prefer to see things improve in Albania rather than have Albanians fleeing to Greece.

Most of the Albanians coming across the 160-kilometer border have been ethnic Greeks. Greece contends that there are more than 350,000 ethnic Greeks living in southern Albania. The Albanian government puts the figure at 60,000. *(AP, Reuters)*

Economic crisis hastens the government's pace of change. Page 2.

In Europe and Iraq, Eyes on Diplomacy

Envoys Say Tough Rhetoric Masks Possibility of Solution

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — With 16 days to go before the United Nations authorization for the use of force against Iraq goes into effect, the prospect for a diplomatic solution to the Gulf crisis remains distinctly possible, according to Iraqi officials and European diplomats.

These officials suggest that despite recent tougher public statements by President George Bush and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, the deadlock over arranging a final set of high-level meetings in Washington and Baghdad can be broken by a European diplomatic initiative.

A West European ambassador here said he believed that the 12-member EC would review a decision against holding its own dialogue with Iraq if Mr. Bush and Mr. Hussein could not agree on an exchange of foreign ministers by Monday night.

Foreign ministers of the EC will hold an emergency meeting on the crisis Friday.

Iraq had asked for a separate dialogue between Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and EC officials Dec. 18. Some European officials said they felt the meeting would enable the community to mediate the dispute over the dates, but the community declined the meeting and U.S. officials expressed satisfaction with the decision.

In the disagreement over the timing of the U.S.-Iraqi meetings, Washington has said it wants Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to see Mr. Hussein in Baghdad no later than Thursday; Baghdad has said that Mr. Hussein is too busy to meet before Jan. 12.

Washington says it feels that a meeting so close to the deadline would be used by Mr. Hussein to postpone a troop withdrawal beyond the 15th. The Baghdad talks were to be preceded by a visit to Washington by Mr. Aziz.

Strong popular sentiment in Baghdad against war is adding to pressure for a diplomatic settlement. On Saturday night, acknowledging public anxiety, the government was forced to deny rumors that it was organizing mass demonstrations for Jan. 10 to plead with Mr. Hussein to pull out of Kuwait as a means of preserving his leadership.

But whatever optimism there is that the crisis will be resolved at the 11th hour is being tempered here by the realities of the enormous

See DIPLOMACY, Page 4

EC Will Consider A Separate Role

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — The European Community will meet in emergency session Friday in Luxembourg to discuss a possible effort to resolve the Gulf crisis peacefully before the Jan. 15 UN deadline for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait.

Several European countries are now ready to consider separate EC contacts with Baghdad, a course that the 12-member Community has thus far avoided while the United Nations and United States explored direct talks with Iraq.

Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany and Roland Dumas of France called for the conference because of the apparent U.S.-Iraqi diplomatic stalemate. German officials said that although Europe remained committed to the U.S.-led coalition, Europe's proximity to the Middle East obliges the EC to try to prevent war.

Diplomats here said that a separate European initiative would probably anger the Bush administration, which has sought to persuade Iraq that it faces an unbending and united coalition. But the German officials said their call for European peace efforts represented no break with U.S. handling of the situation.

"Time is running out," a West European diplomat said. "If Washington and Baghdad are not talking, someone has to break the deadlock. It would not be acting in the interests of peace to just sit back and wait for war."

The conference will occur on the day that foreign ministers of Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia meet in Jidda to discuss the crisis.

The major West European nations have been supportive of Washington's policy toward Iraq, but differ with the administration in their willingness to accept President Saddam Hussein's efforts to bind the future of Kuwait with the Palestinian problem. EC leaders have long endorsed the idea of an international peace conference on the Palestinians, a proposal the United States has resisted.

German support for a European initiative comes as political parties in Bonn are pushing the Gulf situation to the forefront for the first time since Iraq invaded Kuwait in August.

The opposition Social Democrats have has called for a special

See EUROPE, Page 4

Dole Says America Is Wary of Gulf War

Legislators Urge Bush to Redouble Efforts for Peace

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Three key members of Congress, including Bob Dole, the Senate Republican leader, said Sunday that Americans would not support a military offensive in the Gulf unless the White House redoubled its efforts to talk with Baghdad.

The message came in television interviews with Mr. Dole, who represents Kansas, and with two Democratic representatives, Les Aspin of Wisconsin, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana, chairman of a Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

Mr. Aspin, a White House ally who does not believe economic sanctions against Iraq will solve the crisis, went the furthest, saying that direct talks must take place before any attack.

"People want to make sure we've tried every other alternative," he said. "Some kind of meeting is really a precondition."

"The American people are not yet committed to war," Mr. Dole said.

Mr. Hamilton said: "I don't think the American people will support sending Americans into combat until you've exhausted all other remedies."

Mr. Aspin, noting that "a diplomatic solution is entirely possible," said talks with Baghdad could succeed if the United States was willing to provide Iraq with some quid pro quo. A full Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait should be demanded, he said, but "there are other things we can agree to around the edges."

The comments indicated that domestic pressure on President George Bush could mount in the days before Jan. 15, the deadline imposed by the United Nations for Iraq to withdraw.

The president is to meet with congressional leaders on Thursday to discuss the crisis, and the central question is likely to be whether he will seek an authorization from Congress to use force. Legislators return to Washington on Thursday.

Mr. Bush, meanwhile, said in an interview in Time magazine that it was his "gut" feeling that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq would withdraw his army and that war would be avoided.

Although he reiterated that there would be no compromise on the UN demand for an Iraqi withdrawal, the president said, "My gut says he will get out of there."

Mr. Dole used similar language Sunday, saying, "My gut tells me there will be a resolution without firing a shot."

Mr. Dole said an Iraqi official had indicated to him that "there was some flexibility" on dates sug-

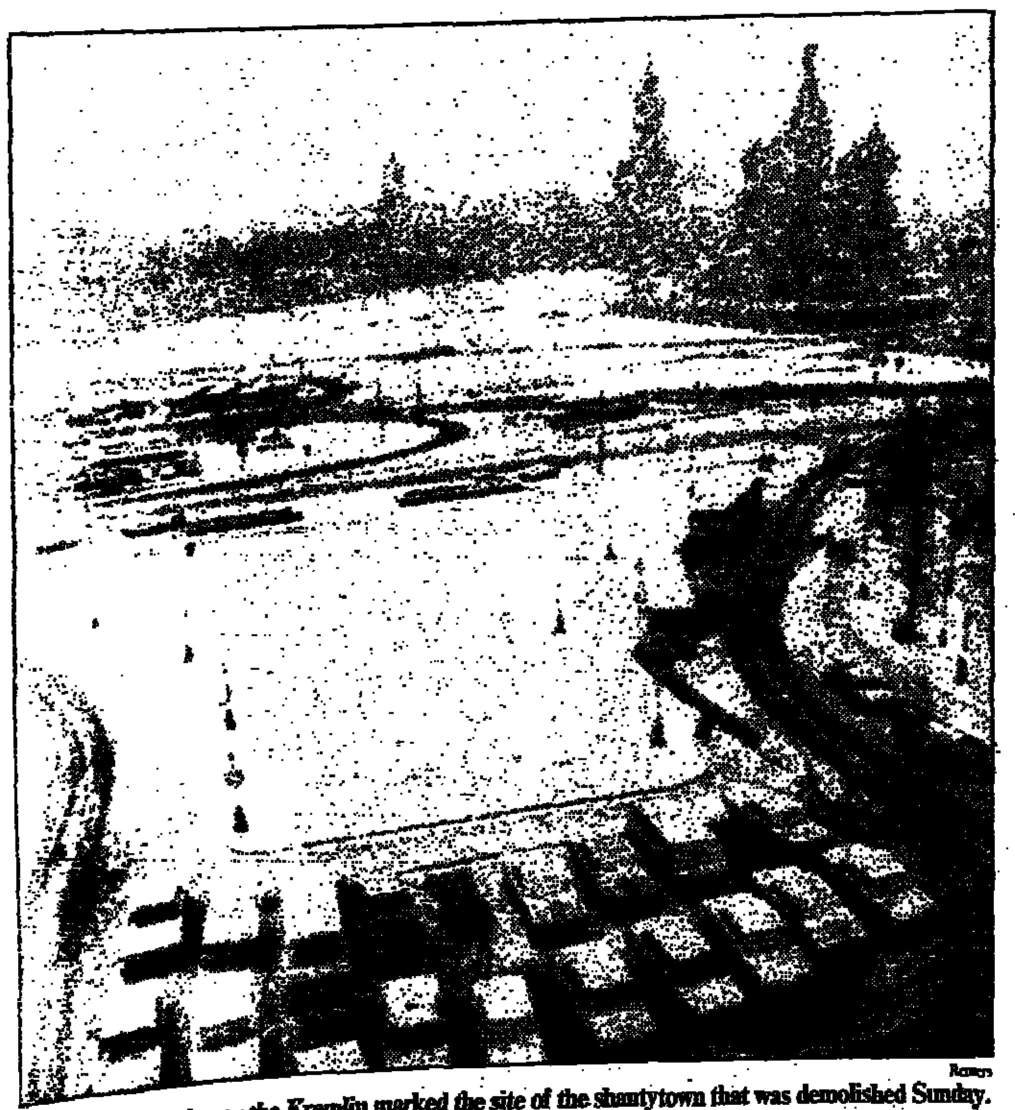
See *GULF*, Page 4

Crisis in the Gulf

Iraq said world Muslims would gather in Baghdad to show support before the UN deadline.

The United States lacks vital anthrax vaccine for its Gulf troops.

Articles on Page 4



Reuters

A patch of ground near the Kremlin marked the site of the shantytown that was demolished Sunday.

Chernobyl Fuels Ukraine Nationalism

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

CHERNOBYL, U.S.S.R. — This irradiated ghost town, where the effects of the 1986 nuclear-plant disaster are still accumulating in raw and haunting detail, has become the latest arena in the volatile politics of Soviet nationalism.

Ukrainian scientists concerned about the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people living near the disaster are challenging Moscow for control of complicated plans for cleaning up the aftermath.

The scientific contest, in which the sovereignty-minded Ukraine is demanding tighter radiation health limits and far larger zones of evacuation and monitoring than the central government insists are needed, comes at a critical moment for the Chernobyl authorities.

They must plan an entirely new sarcophagus around the 171 tons of grotesquely spewed and resolidified uranium fuel in Chernobyl nuclear unit No. 4, to shroud it from the environment for 150 years.

The existing sarcophagus, a darkly buttressed 20-story-high cube of concrete and steel built four years ago, has a life span of no more than 25 years, with constant care and reinforcement.

In addition, the authorities must find a way to head off the leaching of radioactivity from 800 pits containing a huge volume of danger-

See CHERNOBYL, Page 4

Across U.S., Fiscal Crunch Hits Cities and States

By Michael deCourcy Hinds
and Erik Eckholm
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — All across America, state and city governments have been stricken by financial crises that were not even imagined a year ago.

More than half are facing serious financial shortfalls, and many are considering draconian measures, including huge layoffs of public employees and major cutbacks in social services and public works.

Some states, such as Connecticut and Rhode Island, must find a way to cut their budgets by 20 percent in the next few months.

Making up for the cash shortage with tax increases may be political suicide for the public official who suggests it. Memories are all too fresh of the beating that incumbent governors and legislators suffered in the November elections as voters registered their anger over rising taxes and reduced services.

"The fiscal plight seems to be worse than at any time during my memory," said Henry Aaron, director of economic studies at the Brookings Institution, a research organization based in Washington.

"I think you would have to go back to the Great Depression to find similar anguish, in terms of the number of states that are facing an unprecedented cutback in service or significant increases in taxes."

The immediate cause of the crisis is the nation's economic downturn, which has drastically cut into tax revenues. But the seeds were sown over the last decade or so, and what public officials are now facing is the collision of several long-term trends, including these:

- Beginning in Jimmy Carter's administration and accelerating under President Ronald Reagan's "New Federalism," the federal government has shifted a heavy financial burden to the states and cities, cutting and eliminating federal grants for housing, education, mass transportation and public works projects. In the late 1970s, Washington provided 25 percent of state and local budgets. It now provides 17 percent.

- The public is increasingly resistant to new or higher taxes, partly because they believe that government is not wisely spending the money. In the November elections, voters in two states, Nevada and Oregon, approved initiatives to limit tax increases or roll back taxes. In other states voters showed their displeasure by ousting officials who

See MONEY, Page 3

Bright Signal for American Business: Strong Exports in '91

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a generally upbeat report on the state of American business, the Commerce Department on Sunday predicted slower but continued growth for most U.S. industries next year, with strong overseas sales making up for the slack in a stagnant domestic market.

The department's annual industrial outlook for the new year said high technology industries will set the pace for other manufacturing sectors, with semiconductor sales expected to grow by 8.9 percent and computer industry shipments 6 percent.

The report follows a ruling last week by an influential group of economists that a U.S. recession has officially begun. The group, the formal arbiter on when recessions begin and end, said the current downturn probably started in August. (Page 9.)

As an indication of how export growth will help the economy, high technology sales in Europe and eastern Asia are expected to do better than sales in the United States.

"The more rapid growth" for high technology "is a strong indication of two important trends: increased use of automation to improve productivity and the expanded demand for information services," said Jonathan C. Menes, director of the Commerce Department's office of finance, industry and trade information.

Despite that upbeat news, the Commerce Department undersecretary, J. Michael Farren, said the 350 U.S. industries covered by the report will grow at a smaller rate in 1991 than they did this year. "The economy is down," he said.

But 60 percent of the industries covered will experience positive growth, about the same as last year, the report shows.

On the downside, the department predicted continued bad news for the automotive and construction industries, with the ripple effect of their poor performances hurting related industries such as steel, glass, building materials, furniture, household durable goods and wood products.

Machine tool manufacturers are expected to be the only traditional U.S. industry to demonstrate strength, an indication "that businesses will continue to invest in new equipment needed to raise efficiency and productivity in today's increasingly competitive environment," Mr. Farren said.

"Our analysts see a trend toward continued investment, not so much to increase capacity as to improve efficiency, increase international competitiveness and met new environmental standards," he added.

The Commerce projections are based on the assumption that the United States will skirt a recession in 1991, with a

See OUTLOOK, Page 9

Kiosk

Shift on Greek Pardon

ATHENS — The Greek government on Sunday reversed its decision to pardon imprisoned leaders of the junta that ruled from 1967 to 1974.
Page 2

General News

Lech Walesa has nominated an entrepreneur to be Poland's prime minister. Page 2.

China's new five-year-plan reflects an ideological deadlock over political change. Page 5.

Monday Q&A

The music historian H.C. Robbins Landon discusses the Mozart bicentennial craze. Page 2.

Crossword Page 4.
Weather Page 2.

Much Ado About Mozart: Craze Leaves Expert 'Astounded'

MONDAY Q&A

H.C. Robbins Landon, the music historian, has specialized in the life and work of Haydn and, more recently, Mozart. The editor of a comprehensive Mozart Dictionary, Mr. Landon spoke to Barry James of the International Herald Tribune about the bicentennial of Mozart's death, beginning in January.

Q. Is all the fuss about the Mozart anniversary justified?

A. Oh yes. There is something about Mozart that appeals in a way that no other composer in history did.

Q. He appeals a lot to young people?

A. That's right. They think he was someone who tried to fight the establishment and almost made it. They see him as a fantastic and romantic figure, chucked into a pauper's grave with five other corpses and not really understood by his contemporaries. Something else that attracts them is the fact that he was a child prodigy. They think of that little thing, aged 9, writing symphonies, which is rather amazing come to think of it. And they are quite good, too.

Q. Have you been taken by surprise by the Mozart craze?

A. Yes. I am astounded by the way the glossy magazines have latched onto Mozart. He has become the biggest myth in classical music history. The other thing which is amazing is the amount of literature which is being generated about Mozart. There is a book coming out every week. People have a mad desire to know more about him. You know, there is a classical music station in Shanghai that plays nothing but Mozart all day long. That's what people want to hear. The phenomenon is also due in part to the comeback of the 18th century. Up to now the Renaissance or the 19th century was considered much more interesting.

Q. I suppose the fact that there is so much Mozart music available also has something to do with the craze?

A. That is true. Part of Mozart's popularity is due to the compact disk. CDs are an even bigger revolution than long-playing records were. For one thing, they are ideally geared to people with small apartments. You can now buy all the works of Mozart on CD. That means if you live in the provinces without easy reach of an orchestra, you can still have anything you want by pressing a button, and I don't think that is a bad thing.

•

Q. To what extent have Peter Shaffer's play "Amadeus" and the Milos Forman movie based on the play contributed to the craze?

A. They brought Mozart's music to thousands and thousands of families who would not otherwise have listened to it. Shaffer was very clever in writing "Amadeus." Had he tried to do a play about Bach or Haydn or Beethoven, it wouldn't have worked. But he sniffed immediately that this was going to be a huge public success, and of course when Forman did the movie, that success became magnified enormously.

Q. But "Amadeus" also created a Mozart myth?

A. Absolutely. It filled people with the idea that Mozart was a rather poor, unworthy vessel into which God in his infinite wisdom poured unlimited, fathomless amounts of great music. This, of course, is ridiculous because Mozart wasn't like that at all.

Q. What was he like?

A. He was a fanatic hard worker. He wrote the "Linz" Symphony in four or five days. Why, it would take you the whole day flat out just to copy the thing. He worked within a classical framework with supreme greatness. Haydn of course was the great innovator.

Q. Why hasn't there been a corresponding craze for Haydn?

A. Well, he wasn't a myth. His life was a succession of hard work and a lot of good luck, but he himself said it wasn't interesting. But as a spin-off to the Mozart phenomenon, I am doing a lot of plugging of Haydn along the route. It's curious that many people don't even want to listen to Beethoven. I was talking to some professional musicians in London, for example, and they said they hadn't played Beethoven's "Fifth" for several years.

Q. Isn't there a danger that this craze may reduce Mozart into a kind of background Muzak?

A. I don't think you really can harm Mozart very much. You cannot really do in good music, despite the "I love Wolfie" T-shirts and all the other rubbish that's going around, which you cannot prevent anyway. It is going to be very interesting to see what happens when the bicentennial is over. You know what I think? Nothing is going to happen. I think people are going to go on playing just as much Mozart as ever.

Q. Is there anything new to be said about Mozart?

A. There is still an awful lot we don't understand. There is not a word about the French Revolution in any of the letters, and in fact there is not a word about politics. What did he think about these things? Another thing we do not understand is why the aristocracy in Vienna stopped supporting Mozart after "Figaro" had been the success of the town. If several hundred suddenly withdrew their support, it must have been a big subject of discussion. Yet we do not have a word.

Walesa Picks Entrepreneur for Key Post

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — President Lech Walesa, in a clear signal that he wants Poland to remain a leading advocate of the free market changes in Eastern Europe, has nominated a young economist and entrepreneur as his prime minister.

Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, 39, a member of the Polish parliament and a former underground Solidarity activist, heads a small political party composed of economic experts who have outlined a radical program for the swift sell-off of state-owned industry.

"The president's choice means that economic issues are most important," Mr. Bielecki said. "My candidacy has to be understood to mean that the future government will be composed of experts."

A spokesman for Mr. Walesa also announced Saturday that Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz, the architect of Poland's "shock therapy" economic program, will be nominated to retain his position.

Parliament is scheduled to consider Mr. Walesa's nominations on Friday.

Mr. Bielecki promised to continue the free-market changes begun last year by the Solidarity government. He indicated, however, that he wants the job only until parliamentary elections are held, probably in the spring.

"I consider this a service to the state and to Poland, and would like to end my service with free elections," said Mr. Bielecki, who had turned down the prime minister's job last week. Since then, he has had several meetings with Mr. Walesa.

The nomination of a prime minister follows more than two weeks of confusion, during which Mr. Walesa acknowledged he was having trouble finding anyone who wanted a post that would probably last for just a few months.

Mr. Walesa's economic advisers have said that keeping Mr. Balcerowicz will reassure Western governments and investors that Poland plans to stick with the economic policies that have won it about $13 billion in Western credits. This is nearly double the credits pledged to any other post-Communist government in Eastern Europe.

Economic changes here have forced a deep recession, putting more than 1.2 million Poles out of work and cutting the average worker's buying power by nearly a third. But inflation has been halved, and the changes have laid the foundation for rapid growth in private business.

The outgoing government, however, took a cautious approach to privatizing state-owned enterprises, which account for about 90 percent of the Polish economy. After one year, only 5 of the more than 7,000 enterprises had been sold for shares.

Mr. Bielecki, along with his colleagues in his Gdansk-based party, the Liberal Democratic Congress, is expected to speed up the sell-off of state-owned businesses.

"We plan a privatization on a scale unknown in the world," Mr. Bielecki told a Polish newspaper this month.

"We have to privatize as quickly as possible and learn afterward from our mistakes," said Andrzej Machalski, a legislator and one of Mr. Bielecki's closest party colleagues. "I am afraid that there will be 2 or 3 million unemployed."

He said Mr. Bielecki supported a program that would "commercialize" all state-owned industries in Poland overnight. The industries, he said, would then be run on a for-profit basis by a supervisory board appointed by the government.

"If the members of the supervisory board do a good job, they will be allowed to own a certain percentage of the stock of the enterprises," he said. "We are of the opinion that changing ownership will increase production."

Mr. Bielecki graduated with a degree in economics from Gdansk University. When the Communist authorities imposed martial law in 1981, he was dismissed from his job at an industrial training center and started a private timber-trucking business. He formed a consulting firm in 1985 and has helped advise the government on privatization in the past year.

In another signal that Mr. Walesa wants continuity with the outgoing government, it was announced Saturday that the current defense minister, Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk, will stay on.

Czarek Sokolowski/The Associated Press

Jan Krzysztof Bielecki talking to reporters in Warsaw.

Athens Reverses Move To Pardon Junta Chiefs

Clemency Is Dropped After Protests Erupt Across the Political Spectrum

Reuters

ATHENS — The Greek government on Sunday reversed its decision to pardon the imprisoned leaders of the military dictatorship that ruled from 1967 to 1974, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman said the decision to free the coup leaders, including two officers who were sentenced to death in 1975 for high treason, was being withdrawn because of fierce protests by opposition leaders.

It was the most pronounced political reversal for the conservative government since it won elections in April.

Even members of the governing New Democracy Party had strongly denounced the decision, which was announced on Friday, to free the imprisoned junta leaders.

Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis said on Friday that he would begin the process for granting clemency to the former officers on Monday.

He had said that they might even be home for the new year.

The Justice Ministry's pardons committee was to take up the issue on Monday. It was expected to approve the government's decision, clearing the way for a presidential decree.

But news of the planned clemency led to a storm of protest against the government from across the political spectrum.

Those opposed to the pardons noted that the junta had been notorious for torturing, imprisoning and exiling thousands of Greeks.

Six other members of the junta have been released over the years for health reasons.

The decision to back down from the pardons followed an emergency cabinet meeting on Sunday night.

Byron Polydoras, a government spokesman, said that the government had decided not to pursue the clemency process in order to prevent political tension.

What angered many Greeks who opposed the move was that none of the coup leaders had ever requested a pardon.

The leaders had maintained that they had done nothing wrong and had saved the country from communism.

Among those to have been freed was George Papadopoulos, 71, the former army colonel who directed the 1967 coup and who led the junta for six years.

His name became synonymous with the regime's torture and brutality. His death sentence was commuted to life in prison in 1975.

Eight members of the junta are serving prison terms ranging from 20 years to life.

In addition to Mr. Papadopoulos, those serving life sentences include Dimitrios Ioannidis, 67, who overthrew Mr. Papadopoulos in 1973, and Mr. Papadopoulos's brother, Constantine, 69.

Mr. Mitsotakis had said, however, that Mr. Ioannidis would not be pardoned. He engineered the failed 1974 coup in Cyprus aimed at uniting the island with Greece.

The attempt resulted in Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, bringing Greece and Turkey to the brink of war.

Turkey had moved in ostensibly to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority.

In Albania, Hard Times Hasten Change

By Laura Silber
Washington Post Service

TIRANA, Albania — Political change, driven by a severe economic crisis, is coming swiftly to Albania, Europe's last hard-line Communist state.

Mass protests that began on Dec. 9 have forced the governing Communist Party to cave in to demands for pluralism. The student-led protests started in Tirana and then spread to several other cities. Workers, with an average monthly wage of 500 leks (about $50), also took to the streets, shouting slogans in support of democracy.

President Ramiz Alia allowed the Democratic Party, the country's first legal opposition group, to be formed on Dec. 11. But the government simultaneously moved swiftly to stop the unrest, meting out prison sentences of up to 20 years to 157 demonstrators convicted of vandalism.

"The party is walking a tightrope," said a student in Tirana, referring to the Communist Party. "It is trying to open up, to secure Western help, but will never give up power."

But Albania has opened up to Europe more in the past six months than in the preceding 46 years since Communist rule was established by Enver Hoxha after World War II. Mr. Hoxha fiercely defended Albania's independence, withdrawing the country from the Warsaw Pact in 1968.

Mr. Alia, who took over after Mr. Hoxha's death in 1985, has diluted his predecessor's cocktail of Stalinism and intense patriotism. Mr. Hoxha's slogan, "We'll eat grass, but never abandon our principles," has been dropped as Albania seeks Western help to overcome its economic crisis.

Mr. Alia has sought to renew diplomatic relations with the United States. Relations with the Soviet Union were established this fall.

Gramoz Pashko, a leader of the Democratic Party, said, "For all these years, Albanian bureaucrats rejected foreign aid and now they're reforming because they need help."

But the system's main pillars, the Communist Party and the security forces, remain intact. The omnipresent secret police, the Sigurimi, still lurk in the shadows. But while watching for the Sigurimi, people now dare to approach visiting Western journalists to complain about repression. They dismiss the party's statements on pluralism as superficial and warn visitors not to be deceived.

"It cannot reform," a student said. "It can only be overthrown."

But the fledgling opposition also fears that a revolution could result in the re-emergence of long-suppressed ethnic and religious conflicts among Albania's 3 million people.

There are two main language groups, the Ghegs and the Tosks. The Ghegs, in the north, have fought for centuries against the traditionally dominant southern Tosks. Mr. Hoxha was a Tosk, Mr. Alia is a Gheg.

Albania's three main religious groups, Roman Catholics, Muslims and Greek Orthodox, are now working to rebuild the religious community. About 6,000 Catholics in the northern city of Shkoder celebrated Christmas Mass this year for the first time since 1967, when the government closed all religious institutions.

Albania still has vestiges of a clan mentality. Mr. Hoxha united Albanians and stopped the custom by which families exacted vengeance for any bloodshed.

To avert a resurgence of these feuds and to prevent a chain of retaliation in a country where many people have links to the Sigurimi and many opposition leaders only recently quit the Communist Party, the opposition party has called for cooperation with the Communists.

"Our party is the first to appeal for national forgiveness, for guarantees that no one will seek revenge," Mr. Pashko said. "We asked for the immediate release of all political prisoners."

Government officials say there are 85 political prisoners, but diplomats in Tirana estimate that the number could be in the thousands.

The government has not been quick to respond to the opposition's demands. But on Friday, the government authorized the publication of the first opposition newspaper. And the Communists have given the opposition party a car. Most Albanians do not have private cars.

The government has rejected, however, the opposition's demand for a postponement of the first multiparty elections, which are scheduled for Feb. 10. Sali Berisha, a co-founder of the Democratic Party, said that the opposition party "will use all peaceful means" to delay the elections so that it can organize its campaign.

Your money can now earn up to

12.375 % PA

with Lombard

If you have £1,000 or more to invest your money could be earning a handsome 11.500% pa in a Lombard One Year Fixed Account. The rate is fixed and guaranteed not to change during the period of the deposit. Interest is paid as a lump sum at the end of the period.

Or perhaps you would prefer to have your savings more readily available. Our 14 days notice account, minimum £5,000, pays an attractive variable rate, currently 12.375% pa, credited quarterly, equivalent to a compound annual rate of 12.961%.

Whatever your needs there is sure to be a Lombard account from our comprehensive range of sterling savings and deposit accounts to meet your requirements.

Don't miss this opportunity to put your money to work – write now for a copy of the Lombard Savers & Investors brochure No. 1298 or simply complete and post the coupon.

As an additional benefit for overseas residents all interest is paid without deduction of tax.

Rates shown are correct at the time of going to press, but may vary. Details of our current rates are available on request.

Lombard
The Complete Finance Service
18A

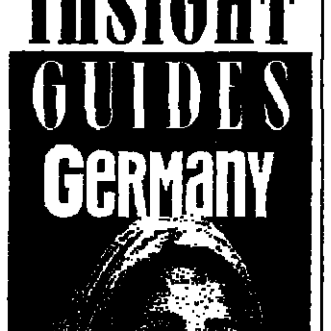
Deposit Accounts

To: Stephen Carter, Lombard North Central PLC
Banking Services Department 1298, 38a Curzon St.
London W1A 1EU England. Tel. 0737 776861

Please send me without any obligation a copy of your Savers and Investors brochure and current rates. (PLEASE WRITE IN CAPITAL LETTERS)

NAME (Mr Mrs Miss Ms) ____________
ADDRESS ____________

Registered in England No 337004.
Registered Office: Lombard House,
3 Princess Way, Redhill, Surrey RH1 1NP England
A member of the National Westminster Bank Group whose capital and reserves exceed £5,900 000,000



Portland Hoffa, Radio Comedian, Dies

New York Times Service

Portland Hoffa, a comedian and the widow of the humorist Fred Allen, died at her home in Los Angeles. Her niece gave Miss Hoffa's age as 83 or 84 and said her aunt had died Tuesday.

Miss Hoffa's familiar, high-pitched voice was heard on the Allen radio program regularly as she and Mr. Allen figuratively strolled down Allen's Alley, talking to the resident characters. Mr. Allen died in 1956.

Miss Hoffa assisted Mr. Allen when he was a juggler in vaudeville, and by the time Mr. Allen began his half-hour comedy broadcast in 1932, the two were married.

Edgar A. Harcourt, 63, A New York Lawyer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Edgar A. Harcourt, 63, a native of Paris who became a lawyer here who specialized in international finance and commodities, died in New York of a heart attack Thursday, a spokesman for his law firm said.

He was resident counsel of the New York branch of Société Générale from 1962 to 1965 and was assistant general counsel to Continental Grain Co. from 1965 to 1968, when he became a partner in his Manhattan firm, Pavia & Harcourt.

■ *Other deaths:*

Sylvia Lark, 43, a professor of art at the University of California whose paintings hang in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, of cancer Thursday in Berkeley, California.

Richard Dunne, 46, the former executive director of the Gay Men's Health Crisis, New York City's largest private provider of AIDS services, died Saturday at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence.

Quayle Protector Is Arrested

The Associated Press

VAIL, Colorado — A Secret Service agent assigned to protect Vice President Dan Quayle was arrested and charged with misdemeanor theft, authorities said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Salvadoran Rebels Seek Negotiations

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — Salvadoran guerrillas say they will end a six-week military campaign against the government on Monday and are ready for new peace talks.

In an announcement broadcast by rebel radio, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front said the cease-fire was in line with agreements signed in May with government officials during United Nations-sponsored peace talks in Caracas. Those talks were aimed at ending an 11-year civil war that has caused more than 73,000 deaths and millions of dollars in economic losses.

During their latest offensive, which began Nov. 20, the rebels for the first time shot down two government planes with surface-to-air missiles. In their broadcast, the guerrillas said they would make new proposals to the government and "if it abandons its intransigent positions, we could reach an agreement rapidly."

2 Hijackers Surrender in Algeria

ALGIERS (AP) — Two army deserters who held dozens of people captive in a jetliner during a two-day standoff surrendered Sunday after freeing the passengers and crew members, the official Algerian news agency reported. There were no reports of injuries.

The hijackers were taken into custody without violence after they released the pilot and co-pilot of the state-owned Air Algerie Boeing 737, the agency reported. Earlier, 46 remaining passengers were freed. The hijackers' names were not released, and their motive was unclear.

The jet, carrying 82 passengers and 6 crew members, was seized after takeoff Friday from the Saharan town of Ghardala. Tunisia and Egypt later refused landing requests. The plane eventually landed early Saturday at Annaba, formerly Bône, about 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of Algiers, where negotiations were held. Later Saturday, the hijackers released 36 passengers.

Tamils Offer Cease-Fire in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (AP) — Tamil rebels on Sunday offered the Sri Lankan government an indefinite New Year's truce, saying peace talks could begin if the proposed cease-fire takes hold. There was no immediate government reaction, but officials who spoke on condition of anonymity said they thought the response would be positive.

A statement issued by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam office in London said the rebels would unilaterally stop their attacks at midnight Monday. But it warned that "in case the government fails to respond to our peace initiative, our national liberation army will reserve the right to defensive armed actions."

A senior Defense Ministry official said: "So far as we are concerned, our military operations against the Tigers are continuing as usual."

43 Drown as Bengali Boats Capsize

NEW DELHI (AFP) — At least 43 people, many of them schoolchildren, drowned when two riverboats capsized in West Bengal, the Press Trust of India reported Sunday.

The two boats, lashed together, capsized in the Jalangi River on Saturday after a teenager who was steering them across lost control midstream, police said.

Police said that 43 bodies had been recovered by Sunday night and that 120 passengers managed to swim ashore. The exact number of people on the boats was not known. Those drowned included 32 students who were returning home after attending a sports meet in a town across the river.

Time Sees in Bush 2 'Men of Year'

NEW YORK (UPI) — With its cover featuring a Januslike portrait, Time magazine has named "the two George Bushes" its men of the year, saying that the designee "seemed almost to be two presidents."

One displayed "a foreign policy profile that was a study in resoluteness and mastery," the magazine said in the issue due out Monday, while the other showed "a domestic visage just as strongly marked by wavering and confusion."

Time praised Mr. Bush for "midwifing" a new world order that has had a decidedly favorable impact but said he affected domestic events for the worse. According to the magazine, "What could have been more baffling, at times ludicrous, than Bush's performance on taxes? His domestic policy, to the extent he has one, has been to leave things alone until he could no longer avoid taking action."

Moldavia Backs Off Nationalist Plans

MOSCOW (WP) — The Moldavian Republic's legislature on Sunday appeared to head off a confrontation with Moscow by agreeing to reconsider some of its nationalist demands.

After President Mikhail S. Gorbachev issued a 10-point decree to the republic last week, some analysts in Moscow thought that the Kremlin would crack down on Moldavia, which borders on Romania. The Moldavian legislature, however, has agreed to reconsider a new language law that demands that Moldavian be the dominant tongue in the republic. It also said that independence declarations by both the Gagauz, a Turkic-speaking minority, and the Dniester Russians, were "inexpedient." The Moldavians also backed off on plans to form a republican guard independent of Moscow's control.

TRAVEL UPDATE

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Lufthansa will halt their twice-weekly flights to Jordan next month because of financial losses due to the Gulf crisis, civil aviation sources said Sunday. KLM will stop flying to Amman on Jan. 5 and Lufthansa will halt its activities Jan. 31, leaving Air France as the only Western carrier to continue serving Jordan. *(AFP)*

A four-hour power failure reduced National Airport in Washington to makeshift operations on Sunday, one of the busiest travel days of the year. Computers used for ticketing, X-ray machines and conveyor belts for baggage were knocked out. The control tower was not affected, but some flights were canceled because of the confusion. *(WP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Andorra, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Chile, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Vatican City.

TUESDAY: *All countries except:* Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Libya, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka.

WEDNESDAY: Botswana, Haiti, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Mongolia, New Zealand, Romania, Seychelles, South Korea, Taiwan, Yugoslavia.

THURSDAY: Japan, New Zealand, Taiwan.

FRIDAY: Burma, Zaire.

SUNDAY: Iraq.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Amsterdam	9	48	5	41	fr
Athens	15	59	11	52	fr
Barcelona	16	61	9	48	cl
Belgrade	9	48	-1	30	fr
Berlin	9	48	6	43	fr
Brussels	8	46	6	43	fr
Budapest	0	32	-1	30	o
Copenhagen	7	45	4	39	cl
Costa Del Sol	18	64	9	48	fr
Dublin	5	41	2	36	fr
Edinburgh	4	39	1	34	o
Faro	16	61	13	55	o
Florence	8	46	6	43	cl
Frankfurt	13	55	9	48	o
Geneva	10	50	7	45	o
Helsinki	2	36	0	32	o
Las Palmas	23	73	16	61	o
Lisbon	15	59	13	55	o
London	9	48	3	38	fr
Luxembourg	8	46	6	43	o
Madrid	10	50	8	46	o
Milan	2	36	1	34	o
Moscow	1	34	-1	30	o
Munich	12	54	8	46	r
Nice	13	55	9	48	o
Oslo	2	36	-3	26	h
Paris	11	52	9	48	o
Prague	7	45	6	43	o
Reykjavik	17	43	6	43	fr
Rome	10	50	6	43	cl
Stockholm	4	39	2	36	fr
Strasbourg	10	50	8	46	r
Venice	7	45	2	36	o
Vienna	5	41	1	34	sh
Warsaw	3	38	2	36	cl
Zurich	12	54	10	50	r
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	20	68	14	57	fr
Istanbul	10	50	6	43	o
Manama	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	17	63	6	43	cl
Tel Aviv	20	68	6	43	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	28	82	21	70	st

ASIA	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Bangkok	34	93	22	72	fr
Beijing	0	32	-6	21	fo
Hong Kong	19	66	19	66	cl
Manila	—	—	—	—	na
New Delhi	18	64	14	57	fr
Seoul	—	—	—	—	na
Shanghai	11	52	8	46	fr
Singapore	32	90	25	77	st
Taipei	—	—	—	—	na
Tokyo	11	52	3	38	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	22	72	7	45	fr
Cape Town	23	73	16	61	cl
Casablanca	17	63	11	52	cl
Harare	27	81	17	63	cl
Lagos	30	86	24	75	cl
Nairobi	26	79	12	54	fr
Tunis	18	64	7	45	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	21	70	12	54	fr
Lima	24	75	19	66	cl
Mexico City	25	75	7	45	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-2	28	-10	14	fr
Atlanta	66	19	5	40	cl
Boston	14	58	11	53	sh
Chicago	-10	14	-18	0	sw
Denver	16	-9	-14	7	pc
Detroit	0	33	-9	16	fr
Honolulu	25	77	17	63	pc
Houston	16	62	1	34	sh
Los Angeles	15	60	5	40	fr
Miami	29	84	5	40	fr
Minneapolis	29	84	21	71	pc
Montreal	3	38	-10	14	fr
Nassau	29	84	23	73	pc
New York	16	60	11	52	sh
Phoenix	13	56	0	33	fr
San Francisco	11	52	2	36	fr
Seattle	3	37	2	35	fr
Toronto	5	41	-8	18	fr
Washington	11	52	9	48	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 8—3 (46—38). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 7—4 (45—39). MADRID: Rain. Temp. 10—6 (50—43). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 11—-2 (52—28). PARIS: Rain. Temp. 10—6 (50—43). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 14—8 (57—46). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Overcast. Temp. 10—6 (50—43). BANGKOK: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 33—22 (91—72). HONG KONG: Not available. MANILA: Fair. Temp. 21—30 (70—86). SEOUL: Snow. Temp. 2—-4 (36—25). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp 30—25 (86—77). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 12—5 (54—41).

New York's Homeless Are Becoming Part of the Terrain

By Alan Finder

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A decade after vast numbers of homeless people began to be seen on New York City streets, officials and advocates fear that homelessness has become embedded in the city's life for the foreseeable future.

Thousands of destitute single adults still roam the streets. Hundreds of families, primarily young single mothers and their children, still pass their days and nights in rundown welfare hotels.

The city's huge makeshift system of overnight accommodations — from large, barracks-style shelters to small centers with private rooms — is now anything but temporary.

The city administration is in the midst of devising an ambitious five-year plan for the homeless. But Nancy Wackstein, the mayoral aide responsible for the plan, acknowledges that the recession squeezing the region means that the effort inevitably will fall short.

Meantime, neither the federal nor New York state governments can be counted on for much help.

In 1989, the city spent more than $320 million to shelter a total of about 25,000 single homeless people and 11,000 homeless families.

In a report released last week, the Partnership for the Homeless, a coalition of churches and synagogues, praised some initiatives by Mayor David N. Dinkins, including a city-state agreement to provide 5,200 new beds for mentally ill people in group homes and single-room-occupancy apartment buildings.

But the coalition lamented that the city had not come up with a plan to eliminate the use of huge shelters in armories and other cavernous public buildings.

It criticized the continued reliance on welfare hotels, and it begged the city not to allow the budget crisis to become an excuse for tolerating the status quo.

"Resolve to come up with some creative ways to do more with less," the report urged.

Among the steps the city is taking is a new effort to prevent people from becoming homeless.

It will provide lawyers to help those threatened with eviction and sometimes will give financial benefits beyond those in the basic welfare grant to enable poor families to pay their rent.

Ms. Wackstein said she hoped the city could eventually shut down the worst of the large shelters for homeless single adults, replacing them with smaller and better temporary housing centers.

She also said she hoped to provide more social services like drug treatment and job counseling.

But with the city's fiscal woes and the shelter system "bursting at the seams," as Ms. Wackstein described it, the administration may find it difficult to make broad changes.

Last week, there were 8,600 single adults in the 25 shelters operated by the city.

At the annual peak, which comes in February or March, 10,000 to 11,000 adults are usually in the shelters.

An additional 3,850 families, more than 12,000 people, were in the 13 city-operated family shelters and in hotels last week.

No one knows how many people are on the streets and in the subway. The advocates' estimates run in the tens of thousands.

Argentina Frees Junta Strongmen

Menem Acts to Calm Resentment Among Current Military Leaders

By Eugene Robinson

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Old wounds were reopened Sunday as President Carlos Saúl Menem pardoned the military officers who supervised the killing of about 9,000 Argentines and the torture of thousands more during the "dirty war" of the late 1970s.

Mr. Menem announced presidential decrees freeing Jorge Videla, Emilio Massera, Roberto Viola, Ramón Camps, Carlos Suárez Masón and several others — all leaders or high officials of the military junta that held power from 1976 to 1983 and used its power to conduct a campaign to exterminate the Argentine left.

Also released from prison by Mr. Menem was Mario Firmenich, a leader of the Montoneros guerrilla group, whose campaign against the Argentine state was cited as a justification for the armed forces' crackdown.

Mr. Menem said he ordered the pardons to hasten "the definitive reconciliation of all the Argentine people." But polls have indicated that the pardons are highly unpopular, and immediate reaction from political leaders was overwhelmingly negative.

The pardons are meant to cool down the simmering resentment within the armed forces over the way the military was treated after democracy returned. The civilian regime has suffered four military uprisings — the most recent less than a month ago — in which rebel officers' demands centered at least partly on the desire for vindication.

Mr. Menem suffered no great political damage from a similar pardon a year ago, in which he absolved other officers accused or convicted of human rights crimes. But this time the pardons cover the architects of the "dirty war," men who cannot say they were following orders.

"It is a lie that in order to achieve national unity, society must reconcile itself with crime," said former President Raúl Alfonsín, whose administration oversaw the prosecution and sentencing of the junta leaders. "Death and violence are not proper political tools, and crimes committed with political motivation are still crimes."

Mr. Menem signed the pardon decrees Saturday but made no official announcement. Shortly before midnight, authorities at the Magdalena prison quietly began releasing the inmates. By morning the military men were back on the streets of Buenos Aires, apparitions from a bitterly remembered past.

Mr. Videla, the army commander who led the 1976 coup overthrowing the hapless civilian regime led by Isabel Perón, had been serving a life sentence. Sunday, after his release, he went to Mass and released an open letter to the current army chief of staff in which he called for "the restoration of military honor."

The mid-1970s were a time of great fear in Argentina. Mrs. Perón's administration was collapsing in chaos, and the Montoneros and other leftist groups were staging spectacular assassinations and kidnappings. Many Argentines welcomed the 1976 coup, and averted their eyes while the military went about assuring that any leftist threat was eliminated.

Suspected leftists were pulled off the streets or out of their homes and bundled into unmarked cars, never to be seen again. Some faced firing squads. Others were tortured to death in places like the Naval Mechanics School, their bodies loaded into helicopters to be dumped into the Rio de la Plata.

Mr. Camps, a former Buenos Aires police chief, and General Suárez Masón, former commander of the First Army Corps, were among the most enthusiastic and efficient implementers of the junta's policies. Of the 9,000 Argentines believed killed, more than half were taken into custody in General Suárez Masón's jurisdiction.

After democracy returned to Argentina in 1983, the new civilian government conducted Nuremberg-style investigations and trials.

The first official testimony heard publicly from a victim was that of Adriana Calvo de Laborde, a university physics professor. On Sunday, the daily Pagina 12 reprinted portions of her account. Seven months pregnant, she was dragged from her house and kept blindfolded in an interrogation center for a month, along with other prisoners whose screams kept her awake.

When she went into labor her guards finally agreed to take her to a hospital, but she ended up giving birth to her daughter, unassisted, in the back of a moving car.

Her interrogators never told her why she had been arrested, although they did ask questions about a friend of her husband's.

"I honestly do not think even they knew why I was being held," she said of the men who interrogated her.

SOVIETS: *Police Raze Tent City*

(Continued from page 1)

difficulties through no fault of their own."

The fund, which is to be held by the central government until an economic agreement is reached with the country's 15 republics, will finance projects "in the interests of all republics," Mr. Gorbachev stated in the decree.

Its resources will be drawn from money previously allocated for social security contributions, factory maintenance, profits resulting from price increases and revenue from privatization.

Areas that will benefit include scientific research, conversion of military facilities for civilian production and special subsidies to republican economies.

The wording appeared to reflect Kremlin concern that leaders in the republics might interpret the decisions as an infringement on sovereignty.

The central government is already involved in a dispute with the Russian Republic over contributions to the 1991 Soviet budget. The disagreement threatens to paralyze the economy.

Russia has said it will slash its budget contribution to 23.4 billion rubles ($41.4 billion), 119 billion rubles less than in 1990.

Finance Minister Valentin S. Pavlov said the new stabilization fund would pave the way for market-oriented change by shielding unprofitable enterprises and people below the poverty line.

He said the measures to support money-losing enterprises would prevent unemployment that might result from businesses' closing in competitive market conditions.

In the decree, it was recommended that republics set up similar funds outside their normal budgets.

The sales tax was set at 5 percent and is aimed at financing central and republican government projects, supporting poorer citizens and stabilizing the economy. Seventy percent of the tax revenue will go to republican budgets and the remainder to the federal budget.

(Reuters, AP)

Oleg Popov/Reuters

THE STREETS OF SOFIA — A homeless woman holding her young son Sunday in central Sofia. Thousands of beggars and homeless people have poured onto the streets since changes in Bulgaria a year ago brought a measure of democratic freedom.

MONEY: *Hard Times Mean U.S. Cities and States Must Either Raise Taxes or Cut Services*

(Continued from page 1)

raised taxes. Altogether, 14 governors' offices changed political parties in the upheaval against the old order.

- The pressures to spend are enormous. They range from the public's demand for better schools and harsher punishment of criminals to an increased number of elderly people who need help with nursing home costs. For instance, Medicaid, the health program primarily for the poor and disabled, now accounts for 12 percent of state spending; 20 years ago it was 3 percent.

In many cases the pressure to spend comes from the federal government itself. The growing body of federal rules and regulations often place new responsibilities on states and cities without providing sufficient money to carry them out.

And the situation is unlikely to improve soon because the budget compromise worked out this fall by Congress and President George Bush provides some added money for domestic programs this year but freezes domestic spending for the next two years and restricts its growth for two years after that.

Sometimes the pressure comes from the courts, which have forced states to build new prisons to ease overcrowding or to make costly changes in education programs.

Unlike the federal government, which can and does operate at a deficit, all states but one — Vermont — are legally bound to have balanced budgets. So, their options are limited to raising taxes or reducing spending.

Experts say many states will be forced to raise taxes in the next year or two. And some predict that the electoral drubbing that many governors suffered in November will turn out to have been but a preview of 1992.

Although the converging trends have produced a crisis atmosphere in governors' offices and state legislatures, they spell special disaster for poverty-stricken inner cities, said Richard P. Nathan, director of the Rockefeller Institute of Government at the State University of New York at Albany.

Twenty-seven states are being forced to reduce spending below what they had planned this fiscal year to head off a deficit, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

They are eliminating programs, freezing hiring, laying off employees, raising college tuitions, increasing fees and fines, using up savings and doing almost anything to avoid raising taxes.

The Northeast is hurting most: New York state is laying off 10,000 employees, Massachusetts has already laid off 1,700 and Connecticut, one of the handful of states that do not have an income tax, may impose one, something once considered unthinkable there.

The states having the least trouble balancing their budgets this year are primarily those in the West with growing populations and energy-rich states that are benefiting from the rise in oil prices since the Gulf crisis began, as well as slow-growth states like Arkansas and West Virginia that for years have tried to keep a tight rein on expenditures.

In more than half the nation's cities, meantime, spending is outpacing revenue this year, largely because of declining economic conditions, loss of federal and state aid and state prohibitions on increasing local taxes, the National League of Cities said.

Philadelphia, which has already cut $65 million from social service programs this year, may not be able to pay its 25,000 workers their full pay after Jan. 4 and may soon be insolvent.

New York and Washington each plan to lay off thousands of city workers and teachers. Los Angeles and Louisville, Kentucky, have already closed neighborhood health centers.

And New Orleans dealt with an expected $42 million deficit in 1991 partly by budgeting only enough money to run its criminal justice system and neighborhood health clinics for just six months in the hope that the state will make up the difference. But the governor of Louisiana, Buddy Roemer, said, "We can't spend the money we don't have."

The plight of cities is raising old questions about shared responsibility.

"The cities have a disproportionate burden to carry, and nobody wants to talk about it," said Alair A. Townsend, who directed the New York City Budget Office under Edward I. Koch, the previous mayor.

"New York or Chicago or Philadelphia cannot solve these problems on their own."

One problem for New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and many other financially troubled cities is a limited taxing authority.

Financial distress is focusing attention on a historic shift over the last decade in federal relations with the states and cities.

Federal grants, which blossomed during the Depression and President Lyndon B. Johnson's "Great Society," peaked in the late 1970s as the federal deficit began to mount. Under Mr. Reagan, federal aid declined, and more responsibility was transferred to the states.

As federal grants waned, the share of total state and local spending paid for by Washington declined from a peak of 25 percent in the late 1970s to 17 percent now. Cities lost much more than the states as programs such as revenue sharing and aid for low-income housing were cut. Nor was there as much assistance as the cities and states needed to attack new problems like homelessness and AIDS.

From 1984 to 1988, the strong economy helped state and local governments raise the money to continue programs that had lost federal support. But now as the economy sours, states are saddled with heavier social responsibilities and few options to pay for them.

British Recover Stolen Gulf Data

Reuters

LONDON — Secret papers that may have covered British military deployment in the Gulf were stolen from a Defense Ministry car in London but were recovered by chance. The Defense Ministry confirmed that classified documents had been stolen in Acton Dec. 17.

The papers had been used at a briefing between Prime Minister John Major and Air Marshal Sir Patrick Hine, joint commander in chief of British Gulf forces, the Mail on Sunday said. The newspaper said they were believed to contain information that could have endangered British forces if they had fallen into enemy hands.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

SENIOR BUYER

A large mining operation in the Pacific region has an immediate opening in one of its offsite logistics offices for a Senior Buyer who will reside in a major Asian city on a full-time basis.

As Senior Buyer, you will report to the Purchasing Manager and be responsible for order bidding, placement of orders, expediting, processing of invoices for presentation to accounting and general control or order receipt and dispatch to the ultimate destination.

This is a challenging position that puts you in contact with export/import departments of local and foreign government agencies, local and foreign supply houses, local stevedoring and shipping agencies and customs authorities with the potential for eventual advancement to the position of Purchasing Manager.

Applicants must have a minimum of seven (7) years experience in purchasing of heavy equipment and general consumables, both on a contractual and open basis, for the mining and/or heavy construction industry. General experience/knowledge in shipping, transportation, warehousing, and exporting is preferred. Applicants must be fluent in English.

An attractive remuneration package will be offered.

Written applications outlining all relevant details should be addressed to:

Headquarters Office
Attn: Human Resources Department
P.O. Box 51777
New Orleans, LA 70151

An Equal Opportunity Employer

YOU SAW THIS AD

So did nearly half a million well-educated, influential and successful readers.

Shouldn't you too place your recruitment ads in the

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE?

An international organisation engaged worldwide in shipping, banking, oil, tourism and other industrial projects, is looking for a

PROJECT MANAGER

to be responsible for a major multi purpose resort in Antigua. This position will report directly to the Chairman and Chief Executive of the organisation.

The successful candidate must have in-depth knowledge and experience of developing major hotel and resort development and generally have a wide experience of the hotel and leisure industries on an international scale.

This is a highly attractive career opportunity for the right candidate, who will also need to have the ability to motivate and supervise those around him or her and have good communicative skills.

The salary package will offer compensation and benefits commensurate with the high level of management skills and experience necessary for the position and will contain an incentive bonus for the successful completion of the project.

If you are interested in the challenging and responsible position of this nature, we would ask you to send your application to:

Cipher K 18-118'680 PUBLICITAS,
CH - 1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ADVERTISING DIRECTOR for a fast expanding English weekly newspaper in Egypt. Please send CV and salary expectations by January 5 to: Publisher, Middle East Times, PO Box 30182, Athens, 100-33, Greece. Tlx 226180. Fax: 3609673

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

LICENSED CALIFORNIA Attorney with B.A./M.A. in German, J.D. from the University of Texas, 1 year study of law in Munich on Fulbright scholarship, 2 years of experience with German clients and civil litigation seeks employment opportunity in law or business with multinational corporation or law firm. Please direct inquiries to: Michael J. Fodiss, Esq., P.O. Box 34431, San Diego, CA 92163 USA or call (619) 296-3319 or Fax: (619) 291-8819.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

OVERSEAS POSITIONS Hundreds of top paying positions. All occupations. FREE DETAILS: Overseas Employment Services, Dept. HT, Box 460, Mt. Royal, Quebec, Canada H3P 3C7.

CONSULTING SERVICE SEEKS Freelance Researchers/Correspondents worldwide. Good rates for skilled information-finders. Write: P.O. Box 221, Glen Echo, MD 20812 USA.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

ITALIAN/SWISS DUAL CITIZENSHIP, female, 37, perfectly quadrilingual, English, German, Italian, French. MBA int'l finance, ex-officer of int'l organization, worldwide experienced professional with philanthropic interests seeks challenging int'l position, also support role to financier. Willing to travel/relocate. Tel: Switzerland (1) 918.12.26, evenings.

AMERICAN SEEKS to represent ethical executive or business person as liaison for int'l transactions. Suzanne Naga, P.O. Box 15302, Santa Fe, NM 87506. Tel: (505) 984-2221.

YOUNG FRENCH MAN, 30, seeks interesting position as personal assistant, well educated, reliable, perfectly bilingual French/English. Single, free to travel. Tel Paris (1) 47 45 35 47

UNPAID OR PAID JOB WANTED by educated U.S. librarian on leave in Genoa, Italy Jan.-June 1992. Fluent English only. Call 315-782-6072 Eves.

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS, good French, TEFL experience, to teach English in Massy and Palaiseau. Working papers necessary. Contact: Nouer Formation Tel: (1) 34 81 14 14.

TEACHERS, AMERICAN OR ENGLISH, bilingual, experienced, full time. Valid working papers. Tel: Cybele Langue et Paris (1) 42.89.18.26 (1 - 6pm).

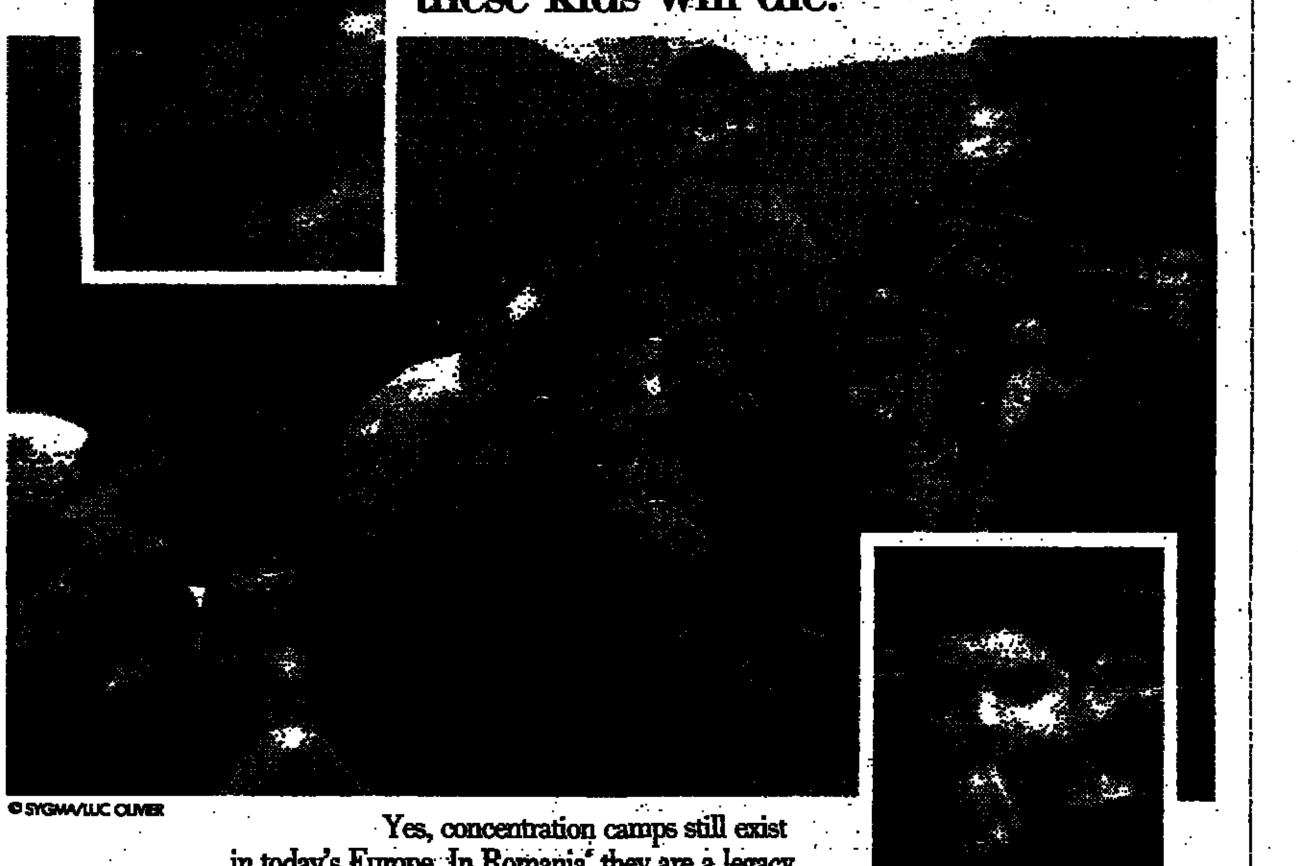
THIS YEAR IN ROMANIA

100,000 ABANDONED CHILDREN

ARE SPENDING THE HOLIDAY'S

IN INHUMAN CONDITIONS.

Without your help, these kids will die.



© SYGMA/LUC OLIVIER

Yes, concentration camps still exist in today's Europe. In Romania, they are a legacy of the Ceaucescu regime which relegated handicapped and unwanted children to "camin spitals" — alleged orphanages where they were left to die with no heat, no medical care, almost no food and often no clothing. Today, a year after Ceaucescu, their condition has scarcely improved and an estimated 100,000 children still barely survive in conditions of unbelievable misery and squalor.

Please help!

Send your contribution, in any currency, to
"Romania Children" 20, rue de Baume, 75008 Paris, FRANCE.

هكذا من الاصل

THE GULF: A Muslim show of support for Saddam Hussein

Muslims Plan Pre-Deadline Talks in Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Iraq said Sunday that hundreds of Muslims from around the world would gather in Baghdad six days before the UN deadline for possible war in a show of support for President Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Hussein said Sunday that he had yet to receive any "effective and constructive" proposals to resolve the crisis, the Iraqi press agency, INA, reported.

"Iraq has and still considers that a solution to the Palestinian cause is the key to resolving the region's problems in a comprehensive manner," he was quoted as telling Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar of Yugoslavia at a meeting in Baghdad. Mr. Loncar is visiting Baghdad on behalf of the Nonaligned Movement in a bid to avert a Gulf war.

Religious Affairs Minister Abdullah Fadel-Abbas said that during a three-day conference opening on Jan. 9, delegates from Islamic movements in more than 17 countries would draw up a plan for a Muslim response to any attack against Iraq.

"They will draw up a strategy for Islamic action to face aggression once there is military action against Iraq," Mr. Fadel-Abbas said at a press conference.

The conference will be hosted by Mr. Hussein, whom the Security Council has ordered to withdraw his troops from Kuwait by Jan. 15 or face attack. Iraq says it will ignore the deadline.

Mr. Fadel-Abbas said the meeting had been called "in order for Muslims to express support for Iraq and stand with it against the onslaught."

He said the radical Hamas and Islamic Jihad movements would attend along with representatives of the Muslim Brotherhood. He reported that delegates would come from Jordan, Libya, Yemen, Syria, Pakistan, Sudan, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Tunisia, Algeria, Turkey, the Soviet Union, European nations, the United States and Australia.

The minister said all Muslims must condemn aggression and call for peace. Asked how Mr. Hussein might respond if Islamic delegates urged him to leave Kuwait for the sake of peace, he did not answer directly.

He said Muslims supported Mr. Hussein's Aug. 12 initiative, in which he held that all Middle East problems, especially the Palestinian issue, should be dealt with along with the Gulf crisis.

Mr. Fadel-Abbas warned that Muslims would retaliate against the United States and its allies if any Islamic holy shrines were hit in a multinational offensive.

In addition, an official Baghdad newspaper warned that Iraqis and other Arabs would attack U.S. and Western targets worldwide if America and its allies moved militarily against Iraq.

That threat came in al Thawra, a daily that is the paper of Iraq's governing Ba'ath Socialist Party.

According to the paper, the "sons of the Arab nation" will use every means possible to strike at Western targets, including those in Saudi Arabia, even with "knives and daggers." Last week in Bahrain, four British soldiers were attacked by a a knife-wielding Arab. One was wounded. *(Reuters, AP)*

DIPLOMACY: *In Europe and Iraq, Envoys Foresee a No-War Scenario*

(Continued from page 1)

task ahead and concern about misunderstanding or miscalculation by either side.

Japan's ambassador to Iraq, Kunio Katakura, said last week that he felt a growing pessimism about the chances for a diplomatic solution because "the gap is so great" between the minimum requirements both sides say they need to pull back from strongly stated intentions to go to war if necessary over Iraq's Aug. 2 occupation of its smaller neighbor.

Mr. Katakura the longest-serving Arabist in Japan's Foreign Ministry, said he was alarmed that the Iraqis "take very lightly" the Jan. 15 deadline.

After a long meeting last week with Iraq's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan, the envoy said: "They are convinced *that the Soviet Union* and *China* will not allow the use of force automatically after the 15th. I think it is very dangerous to take it so lightly."

At the outset of the final two weeks of diplomacy, the minimum requirement of the Mr. Bush administration is unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from all of Kuwait and the restoration of the governing family of Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad Sabah.

Although he denied that he was offering an incentive to Mr. Hussein, Mr. Bush, in an address to the United Nations in September, expressed the hope that a successful resolution of the Gulf situation might create the momentum for new efforts to solve the overall Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Baker, in what could be construed as a further incentive to Iraq on post-crisis security arrangements, said last month that if Iraq withdrew its armed forces from Kuwait the United States would not attack Iraq.

Mr. Hussein's minimum requirements for withdrawing his forces from Kuwait are far murkier.

On Aug. 12, he for the first time acknowledged that "arrangements for the case of Kuwait" could be made, but only if "arrangements shall be made for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories in Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon; for the withdrawal of Syria from Lebanon; and for the withdrawal between Iraq and Iran."

Shortly thereafter Mr. Hussein pulled his forces out of Iran, but he has continued to insist that any resolution of the Gulf crisis must be linked to the Palestinian question and other regional disputes.

An Iraqi familiar with government thinking said Saturday that the effort was "to get the rights of the Palestinians to be focused on" and to "get movement that should satisfy the Palestinians that they are involved in the peace process."

He said that Iraq was willing to make "sacrifices," a word being used by Mr. Hussein and others to mean "concessions" but without the negative political connotation that the latter carries at home. "*Sacrifice is the term we use*," the Iraqi said. "We are not ready for concessions."

"If others are willing to sacrifice, Iraq, for its part, will be willing to sacrifice when serious and meaningful talks will start," he said. "It is premature to speak about sacrifices which Iraq would make."

In a face-to-face meeting, Iraq also would probably press for security guarantees in the region that would incorporate Mr. Baker's pledge that Iraq would not be attacked in the future, and perhaps seek to extend such a pledge to address Israel's future intentions toward Iraq.

Mr. Aziz was quoted by Rome newspaper La Repubblica as saying that "if the United States does not attack us now, sooner or later Israel will."

A Western ambassador said he would expect Mr. Hussein to try to extract a pledge from the administration to forswear any future attempts to destabilize Iraq economically or politically, or to seek Mr. Hussein's overthrow.

The holiday-season lull and the *tactical standoff between Washington* and Baghdad have momentarily frozen diplomacy. "Practically, there is no diplomacy in the normal sense of the word," an Iraqi official said. "The two governments, United States and Iraq, are not talking to each other."

ESCORTS & GUIDES

MERCEDES

V.I.P ESCORT AGENCY
9 AM TILL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

TEL: LONDON
(071) 351 6666

PERSONAL ESCORT SERVICE
24 hrs & throughout Xmas/New Year
London 071 401 3501/0831 209967

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

CROWN CLUB LTD
NEW YORK ESCORT SERVICE
(212) 688-2271

ELITE ESCORT SERVICE
081 682 4171. Gatwick/Heathrow and Central London.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

IMPRESSIONS FOR YOU
The Most Exclusive Escort Service in NY
NYC Tel: (212) 734-9641

* LONDON & PARIS LINK *****
First class ladies exclusive-VIP-French-Escort Service London: (071) 351-1152

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ZURICH SUSAN
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/382 05 80

ACE ESCORTS AGENCY Ring London 081 299 4444 or 0895 74566 Credit cards Welcome.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

MADRID IMPACT ESCORT and Guide Service. Multilingual. Visa. Open 11am - midnight. Tel: 261 4142

LONDON - PRIVATE
NEW EXECUTIVE ESCORT SERVICE
071 581 0199.

* * * MUNICH * * * 91 23 14
ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY.
THE FRIENDLY SERVICE

BRUSSELS, KAREN,
7 days a week from noon to midnight.
Tel: 762-8635

A luxurious,
useful gift for executives
on the move.

The desk diary that picks up and goes with you

Half your life's story—or even more—is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along.

That's why the International Herald Tribune—constantly alert to the needs of busy executives—had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the noting space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 340 grams (12 oz.).

No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year.

Diary measures 22 x 15 cm (8.5 x 6 in.), fits easily into the slimmest attaché case, and has gilt-metal corners, gold page-edges and French blue paper. Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's a marvelous gift for friends, business contacts and associates. (Note that quantity discounts are available.) Please allow three weeks for delivery.

International Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune, Karen Diot, Special Projects Division,
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

INITIALS
up to 3 per diary

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.
(Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to my credit card: ☐ Access ☐ Visa ☐ Amex ☐ Eurocard ☐ Diners ☐ MasterCard

Card No. ______ Exp. date ______

Signature ______
(necessary for credit card purchase)

Please send me ______ 1991 IHT Desk Diaries.
Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe.

1-4 diaries	5-9 diaries	10-19 diaries	Additional postage outside Europe	Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail:
230 Fr. F. (U.S. $44) each	220 Fr. F. (U.S. $42) each	210 Fr. F. (U.S. $40) each	45 Fr. F. (U.S. $8) each	70 Fr. F. (U.S. $14) per order

Name ______
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)
Address ______
City/Code/Country ______

31-12-90

Sven Nackstrand/Agence France-Presse

'V' AFTER VIOLENCE — Palestinian children at a refugee camp giving the "V for Victory" sign Sunday during a clash in the Gaza Strip in which Israeli soldiers wounded 14 Arabs holding a strike to mourn the killing of four Gaza residents by troops Saturday. The army confined residents to their homes.

GULF: *Dole Says Public Is Wary*

(Continued from page 1)

gested for a meeting in Baghdad between Mr. Hussein and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d.

The message was conveyed late last week when Mr. Dole telephoned the Iraqi ambassador to the United States, Mohammed Mashat, who was in Baghdad for talks.

The United States has offered a range of dates up to Jan. 3 for Mr. Baker to travel to Iraq. Baghdad has proposed Jan. 12 as the meeting date. The White House has rejected the Jan. 12 date, saying it would not allow enough time for an Iraqi pullout by Jan. 15 and would weaken the force of the UN deadline.

"I had some indication there was some flexibility," Mr. Dole said. "It would not have to be on the 12th of January."

Mr. Aspin said he hoped that the White House, as a last resort, would consider agreeing to Baghdad's demand for a Jan. 12 meeting.

The Bush administration rejected suggestions Sunday that it accept the Jan. 12 meeting. "Our position on the dates has not changed, nor have we heard anything further from the Iraqis," a White House spokesman said.

The question of a congressional war-authorization vote remains touchy. Congressional leaders could choose to wait until after the Jan. 15 deadline before opening debate on the crisis, although some leaders fear that the White House will view such a delay as implied congressional approval of war.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Dole would like to see Congress pass a resolution affirming the UN Security Council vote that authorized the use of force against Iraq.

One Democratic leader, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, sharply challenged White House policy in a televised interview Saturday. Mr. Gephardt, the House majority leader, said that if Mr. Bush sent U.S. troops into battle without congressional approval, "Congress has to reach for the only tool left to it, which is to cut off the funding for the war."

That comment brought a rebuke from Mr. Dole, who said, "I'd like to have him tell that to the troops in the sands of Saudi Arabia."

Gulf Notes

■ **A longtime Vatican aide** hinted on Sunday that the Holy See might agree to mediate in the crisis. The aide, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, who stepped down this month after 11 years as the Vatican secretary of state, said that an "authoritative and independent" voice was needed to talk to the United States and Iraq. *(Reuters)*

■ **The Defense Ministry** in Britain said that no decision had been made on whether to deploy a light aircraft carrier to the Gulf. The BBC reported that the United States requested the deployment in order to free a more powerful U.S. carrier, now involved in the Red Sea blockade of Iraq, for possible military operations. *(Reuters)*

■ **A U.S. Marine** in Saudi Arabia died after another soldier's rifle accidentally discharged, military officials said, bringing to 82 the number of deaths of U.S. personnel involved in the deployment. *(AFP)*

■ **Israel will resume** distributing gas masks on Tuesday, an official said. About 3.5 million of Israel's 4.7 million citizens have received the gear so far. *(Reuters)*

■ **Eleven people were arrested** Sunday after they scaled a fence at the White House and threw red ink, simulating blood, into a fountain, according to the authorities. They were protesting the U.S. stance on the Gulf. *(AP)*

■ **Vice President Dan Quayle**, on a three-day Gulf visit, met with Saudi Arabia's rulers Sunday and said he wanted them and the exiled government of Kuwait to provide greater financial support to the U.S. military effort. *(AP)*

EUROPE: *EC and the Gulf*

(Continued from page 1)

session of the parliament to address the Gulf crisis. Mr. Genscher's centrist Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in governing coalition, also supports a separate European initiative — a move that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats have so far avoided.

Mr. Kohl, the German leader most inclined to let Washington speak for the international coalition against Iraq, had not yet commented on a European move to resolve the crisis. Although he won re-election earlier this month, Mr. Kohl is in a delicate position because he has not yet concluded talks with the Free Democrats on forming a new government, a process that is expected to last through much of January.

The deadline in the Gulf has suddenly begun to hit home in Western Europe. In Germany, where the crisis has played a secondary role to the continuing economic and political debate over reunification, the potential for war has become the leading subject for print and broadcast media.

U.S. Forces Lack Vaccine to Offset Desert Germ Attack

By Guy Gugliotta

Washington Post Service

WITH U.S. FORCES IN SAUDI ARABIA — Military authorities have notified U.S. forces in Operation Desert Shield that they intend to vaccinate U.S. troops against an Iraqi biological attack using anthrax bacteria, but there is no vaccine currently available in Saudi Arabia, a navy expert said Sunday.

Commander Thad Zajdowicz, chief of infectious diseases at the navy's Fleet Hospital 5 here, described anthrax as an animal disease transmissible to humans, which can kill as many as 90 percent of those exposed if its bacterial spores are inhaled in massive doses.

A reliable vaccine exists, Commander Zajdowicz said, and could be administered "in a matter of weeks" to the 300,000 U.S. troops deployed to the Gulf area "through the established health care system."

The Defense Department, in a statement last week, confirmed that Desert Shield soldiers would soon be vaccinated against germ warfare agents but did not identify the agents.

President Saddam Hussein is known to have ordered the use of chemical agents, including nerve gas and blister gas, against Iranian troops in the Iran-Iraq war and against Kurdish rebels.

Iraq was until recently believed to be in the experimental stages with germ warfare; it was only two months ago that the Central Intelligence Agency said Iraq's forces had biological agents. The U.S. House Armed Services committee chairman, Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, later said intelligence analysts believed Iraq would be able to use germ warfare after Jan. 1.

Desert Shield forces have established an elaborate system of detection, prevention and treatment for chemical agents, but they have not emphasized biological warfare because of technological difficulties in development and delivery.

One expert expressed doubt that Iraq would use germ warfare but noted that the threat alone could serve as an effective psychological tool. U.S. forces, through training, have largely demystified chemical warfare, but the possibility of germ warfare has added fresh concern.

In germ warfare, infectious disease is spread through bacterial spores sent in projectiles or in aerosol sprays carried by the wind. Winter offers the best climatic conditions for the spread of biological agents in the Arabian Desert because the prevailing winds move from Iraq to Saudi Arabia.

Experts have mentioned anthrax as one of several diseases transmissible in this fashion. Others include cholera, typhoid, botulism and tularemia.

CHERNOBYL: *Cleanup Debate*

(Continued from page 1)

ous nuclear debris, including houses, trees and topsoil.

The materials are buried close above ground-water supplies in Pripyat, site of the reactor, which is about 20 kilometers (about 12 miles) northwest of this town and about 140 kilometers north of the Ukrainian capital, Kiev.

Beyond those critical problems, officials are still working on reliable ways to monitor the most affected individuals among the more than 135,000 people evacuated from the immediate area of the explosion's fallout.

Republic-level authorities in the Ukraine and Byelorussia already have gone beyond the central government standards to begin boarding up more towns and evacuating scores of thousands of additional "ecological refugees."

The republics assert that the central government has been secretive and careless in controlling the consequences of the disaster and that hundreds of additional hamlets should have been closed soon after the nuclear generator exploded on April 26, 1986.

Ukrainian and Byelorussian scientists want the emergency level of cesium contamination tolerated in the soil to be reduced to 5 curies per square kilometer from the 15 curies that central scientists accept.

Similarly, republic and central scientists differ over the definition of a safe dosage of radiation for an individual, with Ukrainian scientists saying the rate of five rems accumulation per year is at least twice as high as it should be and 10 times greater than the rate at Western nuclear power plants.

The republics also have demanded that three nuclear power generators still operating at the Chernobyl plant be closed by 1995.

The national authorities are reluctantly accepting that, even *though they insist that* the complex is safe, has decades of good service to offer and, in any case, will take thousands of workers and many years to fully shut down.

Dmitri M. Grodzinsky, a biologist at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, is one of a group of scientists arguing that the republic should have a primary role in the cleanup plans.

He said current data indicate that perhaps 150,000 people suffered some sort of thyroid illness, of which 60,000 were children. Of those, 13,000 children have "very serious" problems requiring ongoing treatments, he said.

"Political games" are further complicating their task, according to officials of Pripyat, the name of the central government corporation in-charge of the cleanup, which took its name from the site of the reactor complex.

But the officials continue to be secretive in areas critical for building public confidence, like discussing the full casualty figures of the disaster.

Most repeatedly cite the initial toll of 31 deaths.

"We do not have any other figures. Too bad," said Pavel G. Pokutny, a spokesman for the Pripyat corporation. "Everyone seems to have a figure of his own."

Konstanin K. Dushutin, a medical scientist and deputy research director for Pripyat, said in an interview that the indirect effects of radiation were beginning to show in the 6,000 workers most directly involved in the cleanup.

He said illnesses involving the heart, nerves, bones, throat and gland system were occurring earlier and at higher rates than average.

In response to a question, he said Pripyat doctors had not yet done research on any of the children of those 6,000 workers, who should be prime research subjects since most of them lived either in Pripyat, a city of 50,000 people, or in Chernobyl, a town of 13,500.

Republic officials say they are gathering alarming data, with some sickness rates up 45 percent over 1988 and the death rate also higher, but no convincing evidence has been offered in detail yet.

Life is now an eerie routine for 4,500 power-plant workers engaged in a daily train ride to work. They must change their clothes three times en route, twice a day, as they cross the 30-kilometer radius of the perpetually "dirty" central danger zone closed to most full-time human habitation.

The workers live in a new town, Slavutich, nearly 60 kilometers east of the plant, where even the tree bark was scrubbed clean of radiation but highly dangerous fallout hot spots eventually were found in nearby picturesque woods.

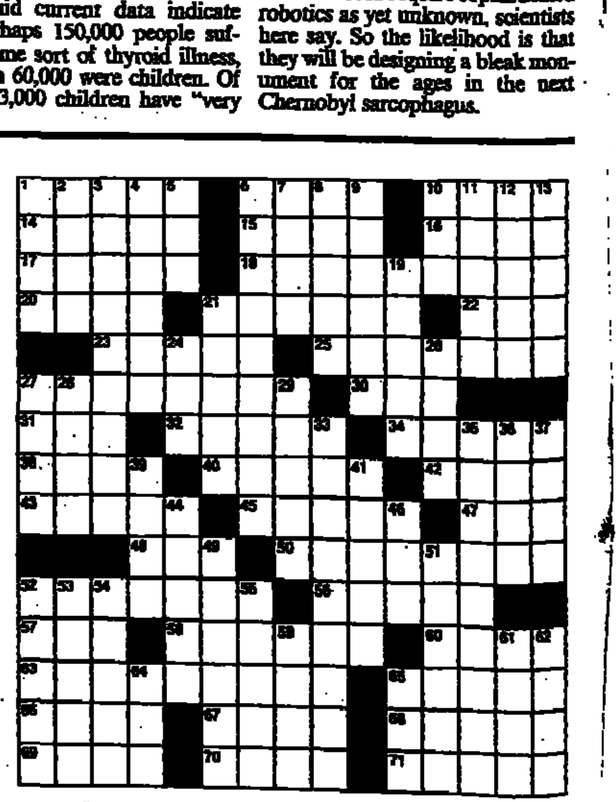
The alternative to building a new sarcophagus — trying to dismantle the wreckage and somehow dispose of it — would require sophisticated robotics as yet unknown, scientists here say. So the likelihood is that they will be designing a bleak monument for the ages in the next Chernobyl sarcophagus.

ACROSS

1 Killer whales
6 Speaker's platform
10 Con game
14 Kind of code
15 Besides
16 Japanese wrestling
17 Feed the ship's boilers
18 Multi-hulled craft
20 New Zealand bird
21 Actress Granville
22 That girl
23 Curl the lip
25 Type of chair
27 Unique
30 Actress Peeples
31 Fruit punch
32 Gave grades
34 Kind of wave or phone
38 Cease activity
40 Ten make a decade
42 Follow a suspect
43 Fact
45 "I'll Walk Alone" songwriter
47 Honey maker
48 Roman sun god
50 Nonconformist's problem
52 Rodent or hoarder
56 Heavenly hunter
57 Flightless bird
58 For each
60 Wading bird
63 Famed British clipper ship
65 Solitary
66 Hosea, in the Douay Bible
67 N.Y. canal
68 Philippine invasion site
69 Withered
70 Concrete ingredient
71 Awful result of burning desire

DOWN

1 Soviet city founded in 1716
2 Roast, in Rouen
3 Ship's lofty lookout
4 Interviewer's activity
5 Bishopric
6 Embellishes
7 Trammell of the Tigers
8 Suffix with real or ideal
9 Ike's second Sec. of the Interior
10 Govt. service for retirees
11 Malediction
12 Menotti hero
13 Commercial alloy
19 Saw
21 Make fast, as a rope
24 Site of Ger. or Fr.
26 Mark time
27 Variety of quartz
28 Thought
29 Gaucho's lasso
33 Ashore for hull repairs
35 Sailing ships' serving lads
36 Nothing, in Nantes
37 Actor Vidov
39 Elephant's incisor
41 Trap
44 Savage eel
46 Steeple ornament
49 Memory blanks
51 Tillie of old comics
52 Tex. river
53 Entertain
54 More winsome
55 Papal adornment
59 The Shamrock isle
61 Antonym for out of
62 Homophone for scene
64 Golfer's peg
65 *In the style of*



© *New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.*

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

H	A	T	H	■	■	D	A	D	A	■	M	U	R	K
A	R	A	G	■	P	E	R	O	N	■	A	P	I	E
M	A	X	W	E	L	L	A	N	D	E	R	S	O	N
■	P	I	E	T	A	■	■	O	S	I	R	I	S	■
■	■	■	L	A	T	E	N	T	■	F	E	D	■	■
W	E	L	L	T	O	D	O	■	A	F	R	E	S	H
A	D	O	S	■	■	I	T	T	H	E	■	D	A	Y
G	U	N	■	G	E	T	W	E	L	L	■	O	D	O
E	C	G	■	E	T	H	E	L	■	■	W	W	I	I
D	E	F	A	M	E	■	L	E	A	V	E	N	E	D
■	■	E	L	I	■	F	L	O	R	A	L	■	■	■
■	P	L	U	N	G	E	■	■	■	E	R	L	E	S
W	E	L	L	I	N	T	E	N	T	I	O	N	E	D
A	L	O	E	■	A	E	R	I	E	■	F	O	G	Y
N	E	W	T	■	T	S	A	R	■	■	F	L	O	E

صكنا من الاصل

Beijing's New 5-Year Plan Reflects Deadlock Over Change

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — After months of bitter wrangling, the Communist Party approved broad guidelines Sunday for the country's economic course that appeared to reflect a continuing deadlock between party hardliners, who want to strengthen central control, and moderates, who want to quicken the pace of change.

The party's outline for the eighth five-year plan, covering the years 1991-1995, contained few surprises. It called for continued economic change and opening to the outside, but also stressed the importance of national self-reliance. Self-reliance is supported by party conservatives who militate against the strengthening of China's economic ties with the West.

Despite earlier rumors about possible additions to the party's ruling Politburo, no personnel changes were announced at the conclusion of a special six-day meeting of nearly 600 officials.

"It appears to be a draw," a Western analyst said. Given the current political climate, in which hardliners appear to have the edge, it was considered unlikely that the plan would have included bold initiatives for change, such as those included in the previous five-year plan.

"They're waiting for political change," another analyst said. "Until then, neither side is willing to concede." He added: "They're just holding the line."

The statement that was approved is already thought to have a more reformist tilt than earlier drafts, partly because of reaction by provincial leaders who were opposed to further recentralization of control in Beijing, and partly because of intervention from leaders, including Deng Xiaoping and the party secretary, Jiang Zemin, according to Western and Chinese analysts.

The details and specifics of the plan will be worked out by the State Council. It will then be forwarded to the country's nominal parliament, the National People's Congress, for formal adoption in March.

With the decentralization brought about by a dozen years of economic reform, five-year plans no longer carry the kind of direct impact they had in the early years of Communist rule. Nevertheless, the plan is still an important document — particularly for the tone it adopts — because it will serve as a broad framework for economic policy-making.

In drafting the plan, the party called for adhering to certain guiding principles, including building socialism with Chinese characteristics, continuing change and promoting "socialist culture and ethics" as well as material benefits.

The party said it would stick to its goal of quadrupling the gross national product of 1980 by the end of the century and develop a socialist planned economy based on public ownership, combining the planned economy with market regulation.

In a clear reference to the political and economic problems in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the communiqué also said: "In the face of complicated and ever-changing international situation, it is crucial that we manage our domestic affairs well." Chinese officials, in reiterating the superiority of a socialist system, have repeatedly said that the end of communism in Eastern Europe has only brought chaos and unemployment.

This particular party meeting has become the focus of increased attention because, since early this fall, the authorities have been unable to agree on how to proceed with this most basic of socialist rituals.

The party is clearly still split by divergent views of the future of Chinese socialism — divisions that became manifest during the 1989 movement for democracy. Each postponement of the meeting fueled speculation about the intensity of the party struggle.

The state-run television Sunday night showed China's leaders presiding over the meeting in the Great Hall of the People. Mr. Jiang, the party chief, delivered an "important speech," reported the official press agency, Xinhua, and Prime Minister Li Peng "gave an explanation of the draft proposals."

One of the few interesting phrases that appeared to differ from the standard line in recent weeks had to do with change. The communiqué listed several areas in which it said structural change was necessary, including enterprises, prices, finance, the tax system, banking, labor and wages. "These reforms should center around the goal of establishing a new economic system," the statement said.

Some analysts said the formulation appeared new, but it was unclear what was meant by "a new economic system."

In many ways, the communiqué endorsed by the plenum was more interesting for what it did not include. It failed to address unresolved political questions, chief among them, the fate of the ousted party secretary, Zhao Ziyang. Mr. Zhao has been stripped of all his posts except his party membership because of his role in last year's democracy demonstrations.

Mr. Zhao, who was accused of splitting the party and supporting the turmoil, has been "under investigation" since June of 1989, when the government ordered troops to quash the demonstrations. Earlier this summer and fall, there were persistent reports that Mr. Zhao and Mr. Deng had met, and that Mr. Zhao would be rehabilitated.

Kaifu's Cabinet Shuffle Betrays a Tenuous Grip Amid Political Feuding

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's sweeping cabinet reshuffle underscores the precarious hold that he has on his job and offers a revealing glimpse into the bitter feuding that rages in Japanese politics beneath the placid surface.

The changes do little to disturb the widespread impression among Japanese politicians and political analysts that Mr. Kaifu is one of the weakest prime ministers in years, drawing strength from a few power brokers and from what is perceived as a good relationship with President George Bush.

By making the changes, Mr. Kaifu bowed to pressure from his political patrons and underlings. In sum, the shuffle indicated that he expected no major shifts of policy in the 10 months left in his term of office.

The two main officials who deal with the United States, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, retained their positions, in part because Mr. Kaifu demanded that they stay on to see the nation through what could be tough times in the next few months.

The chief cabinet secretary, Misoji Sakamoto, also kept his post in the reshuffle, which was announced Saturday. But everyone else in the cabinet was changed, which made this Mr. Kaifu's third cabinet since taking office a year and a half ago.

With a belated flourish, the justice minister, Seiroku Kajiyama, was removed after U.S. blacks reacted against racist remarks he made earlier this year.

Mr. Kajiyama had compared prostitutes in Japan to blacks in the United States by saying that both tended to ruin neighborhoods when they moved in.

Mr. Kajiyama said Saturday that he felt "relieved" to vacate his post and once again apologized for his earlier comments.

The cabinet jockeying of recent weeks conveyed the image of a leader being pushed around by others, with Mr. Kaifu at first vowing not to reshuffle his aides until next spring and then retreating step by step under pressure from party leaders.

In the last week Mr. Kaifu was reduced to insisting that he wanted to wait at least until the first week in January. He finally bowed to politicians who wanted the cabinet posts now, apparently to be able to return duly anointed to their districts for the New Year's holiday.

It is routine in Japan for cabinets to be reshuffled every year or so, a practice made easier because policies are devised and implemented primarily by the permanent corps of bureaucrats in each agency.

Politicians, meanwhile, hunger after cabinet positions to cement their political standing in their districts and enable the generation of campaign contributions from businesses affected by political decisions.

In some cases, the contributions are pocketed by the politicians.

Karpov Stuns Kasparov By Winning 23d Game

Reuters

LYON — Anatoli Karpov stunned Garri Kasparov, the world chess champion, in the 23d game, scoring the quickest victory of the 24-game world chess championship.

Mr. Kasparov left in evident disgust after a defeat Saturday, which gives his challenger hope of tying the score in the match and earning a bigger share of the $3 million dollar purse.

The score is now 12-11 in Mr. Kasparov's favor.

The result shocked observers, who had assumed that Mr. Kasparov, who retained his title on Wednesday with a draw in the 22d game, was in control of the game.

The climax in play came when Mr. Kasparov sacrificed a bishop to expose Mr. Karpov's king to attack. Experts did not understand the move, which looked dangerous.

When the challenger executed a few precise moves, it became clear that Mr. Kasparov had simply miscalculated and he quickly resigned after Mr. Karpov's 29th move.

Although the title is Mr. Kasparov's, considerable prestige and money remain at stake.

Mr. Karpov cannot win the match, but he can tie the score with a victory in the final game, which is scheduled for Monday. In the event of a tie, each player wins $1.5 million. Otherwise, Mr. Kasparov will get $1.7 million and Mr. Karpov takes $1.3 million.

A bronze and gold trophy studded with diamonds also is at stake. A tie would force a playoff to decide who wins it.

But even more valuable for the rivals is the amount of face at stake.

Mr. Kasparov entered the match a four-point favorite on the strength of his recent tournament successes. For him, nothing less than a clear victory over Mr. Karpov can be considered a success.

GAME 23
EAST INDIAN DEFENSE

White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov
1. d4	Nf6	11. ef	gf	21. bc	Ng8
2. c4	g6	12. Nh3	Na6	22. Ng4	c5
3. Nc3	Bg7	13. Rg1	Nf6	23. dc e.p.	Bxc6
4. e4	d6	14. Nf2	Kh8	24. h4	d5
5. f3	0-0	15. Be2	Bd7	25. cd	Bxd5
6. Be3	e5	16. Bg5	Nc5	26. Qxd5	Rac8
7. d5	Nh5	17. g4	e4	27. Qd6	Rxc3+
8. Qd2	Qh4+	18. fe	fe	28. Kb1	Qf7
9. g3	Qe7	19. Be3	Na4	29. Bd4	Resigns
10. 0-0-0	f5	20. g5	Nxc3		

The Associated Press

Former President Chun Doo Hwan and his wife, Lee Soong Ja, arriving in Seoul on Sunday.

Chun Vows 'Ordinary' Life in Seoul

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Former President Chun Doo Hwan ended two years of self-imposed internal exile Sunday and returned to Seoul, saying he hoped to lead an ordinary life.

Mr. Chun returned to the South Korean capital with his wife from a remote Buddhist temple in the eastern mountains where he had gone two years ago to atone for wrongs committed under his rule.

Aides said he decided to return in time for his 60th birthday in January and at the urging of President Roh Tae Woo, who said last week that he did not want to see Mr. Chun and his wife, Lee Soong Ja, spend a third winter in seclusion.

"In the future, I will continue to live as an ordinary citizen," Mr. Chun said in a statement.

He left Seoul for rural exile in November 1988 after apologizing in a televised speech for corruption, human rights violations and abuses of power during his seven-year term as president, which ended in 1987.

Radicals and dissidents have demanded that the government prosecute Mr. Chun, contending that he ordered the military to crush a 1980 pro-democracy uprising in the city of Kwangju. By official account, about 200 people died and more than 1,500 were injured.

Diet Considers a Move Out of Crowded Tokyo

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Tokyo residents are contemplating the prospect that the national capital could be moved from this costly, polluted and vastly overcrowded city. The Diet, or parliament, has passed a nonbinding resolution saying that it should move to a new home.

The resolution, backed by advocates of a national movement called New Capital, won strong approval last month in both houses of the Diet. More important, it has won support from Shin Kanemaru, a 76-year-old titan of the dominant Liberal Democratic Party who is widely recognized as the most powerful politician in Japan.

"Of course, everybody says it can never happen," said Wakako Hiranaka, a Diet member and a leader of the New Capital drive. "But Mr. Kanemaru gets things done, and he wants a new national capital to be part of his political legacy."

The reasons Mr. Kanemaru and others want to move the parliament stem from the difficulties of living in one of the world's most populous metropolitan centers, where there are at least 30 million people within a 50-kilometer (30-mile) radius of central Tokyo.

The Diet resolution does not have the force of law. But there is a growing sense that a new capital, in some rural area an hour or so from Tokyo, might come into being.

Calling The U.S. Just Got Easier.

And Now $15 Worth Of Calls Are Free.

Introducing The MCI Card® for Americans Overseas.
If you're living overseas, the MCI Card is now the best way to keep in touch with the U.S. You also always save money because you avoid excessive hotel surcharges. Plus, if you call from Italy or Japan between November 1, 1990 and January 31, 1991, it will cost only 79 cents a minute, with a $2.00 surcharge for each Card call.

Credit Card Billing.
To make things even easier, you'll be billed through your VISA or MasterCard. That way you can receive one consolidated statement. MCI® will also send an itemized list of all your calls in detail. And with MCI's CALL USA,℠ you have toll-free access to an English speaking MCI operator who will connect your call to anywhere in the U.S.

Call From Many Places Around the World.
CALL USA is available from many countries in Western Europe, Asia, South America and elsewhere. Just call from any of these countries and start saving.

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Belgium
Bermuda
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Denmark
Finland
France
Greece
Guam
Hong Kong
Israel
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Panama
Singapore
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan
Turkey
United Kingdom
Uruguay

Sign up by December 31, 1990 and receive $15 off calls to the U.S.

☐ YES, I WANT THE SAVINGS AND CONVENIENCE OF THE FREE MCI CARD
If you have a valid VISA® or MasterCard,® you're eligible for the free MCI Card.® Just fill out the application below. Please print clearly and provide all of the information requested, in order to avoid any unnecessary delays in starting your MCI Card service.

Name ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
First M.I. Last
Mailing Address or Military APO/FPO

For MCI Use Only
App. code
Date
Name

Telephone Number Where You Can Be Reached:
Extension
(country code, city code, local code)
Please charge MCI® calls to my current MasterCard or VISA Account
Check one: MasterCard ☐ VISA ☐ Please send me ☐☐ MCI Card(s)
My Account Number is:
Expiration Date: Year ☐☐ Month ☐☐

Mail to: MCI International
16 Rue Mederic 75017
Paris, France

U.S. Reference (if available)
Name
Address
Telephone

Third party product names used herein are used to identify such products and are for descriptive purposes only. Such names may be marks and/or registered marks of their respective owners.

Statement of Authorization
I hereby authorize MCI to bill all long distance calling charges to my current credit card as designated on this application, if it is approved. I understand that every call made with the MCI Card is subject to approval by MCI in the U.S. before being completed. I understand and agree that any calling charges billed to my MasterCard or VISA account will be subject to the same finance charges that may be applicable to other charges that appear on that account in accordance with the terms and conditions governing that account. If my VISA, or MasterCard is lost, stolen, terminated, or expires, for any reason, or if I wish to terminate this authorization to bill my VISA, or MasterCard account for any reason, I will promptly notify MCI and VISA, or MasterCard.

Signature
Print Full Name
Date
Social Security No. ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐
1

Just fill out the application form or call one of our convenient toll-free numbers listed below and the Card is yours free.

Sign up now because all new MCI Card customers who enroll before December 31, 1990, will get a $15 credit applied to their third month's bill.

Australia	0014-800-125-310
France	05-90-2899
Hong Kong	800-6543
Italy	1678-79059
Japan	0031-12-2444
United Kingdom	0800-89-2999

MCI®
Let us show you.®

© MCI Communications Corporation, 1990.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Encourage Gorbachev

[illegible]s Mikhail Gorbachev? The re[illegible] whose unconventional thinking en[illegible] the Soviet Union to transform [illegible]r a pushover for reactionaries who [illegible] him to arrogate authority and save the union at all costs? Americans have reason to wonder, and cause for concern. But they would be wrong to ignore the continuing revolution in Soviet society amid the moment's political machinations.

Soviet reformers are themselves uncertain of what to make of Mr. Gorbachev's increasingly conservative behavior. Sensing a mood swing in Moscow, some actually applaud his efforts to restore order. Their hope is that he will thus tame the tiger of reaction and consolidate reform before renewing it. Others, like the most reform-minded of his inner circle, Eduard Shevardnadze and Alexander Yakovlev, warn of impending dictatorship. Yet even they have warm words for him.

Mr. Gorbachev's reformist critics fall into two camps. One is composed of radicals who favor the breakup of the Soviet Union. They, along with those who cheer them on from outside, call for Mr. Gorbachev's overthrow. But they have always underestimated his radicalism and his perseverance, while overestimating their own support.

The other camp consists of reformers who have grown disenchanted with the pace of change. They fear that he has been coopted by apparatchiks who identify freer speech and markets with chaos.

But these critics do not include Mr. Shevardnadze or Mr. Yakovlev. The real enemy, they still say, is not Mr. Gorbachev but the forces of reaction deeply entrenched in Moscow's ministries, the security forces, the Communist Party apparatus and regional military commands. "We are witnessing the rise of a vengeful and merciless conservative wave," Mr. Yakovlev said last week. "I'm extremely worried by the indifference and fatigue of the democratic forces." Now both he and Mr. Shevardnadze are on the outside looking in. And both may have lost power on what is now the central issue confronting Mr. Gorbachev — how to reconstitute the union.

Both men favor decentralization to allow reformers in the Russian Republic to plunge ahead while republics in Central Asia proceed more slowly. And they want to cede more power to the republics as a way for leaders who favor the union to head off independence movements. The exceptions are the Baltic republics. Mr. Yakovlev admits that they were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union, implying that they eventually deserve independence.

Such fine distinctions seem to be lost on Mr. Gorbachev just now. The immediate task, as he sees it, is to restore order. And to do so he has turned to the bureaucracy, the military and the KGB. The great fear — not only in Moscow but also in Washington — is that Mr. Gorbachev's alliance of convenience will restore the reactionaries and torpedo reform. That could happen.

But the social revolution has moved too far for any lasting return to the days of Stalin, or even Brezhnev. No longer a peasant society, the Soviet Union is increasingly urban, educated and cosmopolitan. Mr. Gorbachev knows all that, and more: He knows that technological accomplishment cannot proceed without freer discussion, and that social renewal cannot come without a relaxing of central command. For now, and as long as the transformation of the Soviet Union continues, it still warrants America's watchful encouragement.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Israel Connection

To keep up the United States' traditionally friendly connection to Israel has been one of the more vexing tasks of American policy in the Gulf. In an ultimate combat situation, Israel's formidable intelligence, planning and military resources make it a strength. But short of that point it is a weakness: It ties Washington to unrequited Palestinian nationalism, an issue of tremendous volatility in the Arab world. American strategists have had to think out how they could neutralize the possible ways by which Saddam Hussein might exploit the antagonism felt to Israel by Washington's Arab partners. One response has been to advise Israel to take up a "low profile" — to demonstrate that it is no part of the anti-Iraq coalition. But a cynical Saddam Hussein has refused to go along. He has sought, after the fact of his aggression, to pose as the champion of the Palestinians, and he has repeatedly and provocatively threatened to make Israel his first target in a war.

What to the United States is a vexing regional problem, however, is something different and more grave to Israel. Saddam Hussein's threats, politics and weapons constitute for it a real security danger. This has caught both the United States and Israel in a dilemma. The United States must be faithful to its friendship for Israel without affording Saddam Hussein a gratuitous political opening. Israel must play a discreet crisis role without endangering the current or future safety of its citizens, who sit within easy bomber and missile range of Iraq. Earlier, an alarmed Israel went through a phase of speculating, partly out loud, on the conditions in which it might feel compelled to strike first. For Israel, preemption has a metaphysical cast relating to its survival as well as a political cast related to its defense. The United States necessarily took the view that Israeli preemption could shred the anti-Iraq coalition. But it responded all the same to Israel's expressed anxieties in a serious way — with an acknowledgment of the danger, a reaffirmation of American concern and a fresh offer of crisis consultation.

The recent Israeli emphasis on holding to a posture of deterrence, rather than preemption, suggests that Washington's message has got through to Jerusalem. Whether it has got through to Baghdad is less certain. An Iraqi decision to initiate open conflict with a provocative attack on Israel, notwithstanding the punishment Iraq could expect in return, remains one frightening crisis scenario.

Between the United States and Israel major differences remain on the Palestine issue. Difficult as it may sometimes be to separate the two matters, however, no differences can be permitted on the issue of Israeli security. The Gulf crisis is posing a demanding test. So far the two countries are meeting it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rebuilding Takes Time

As Eastern Europe goes into another winter, conditions of life for its people are steadily deteriorating. The old economic system is collapsing faster than a new one can be built, and people whose lives were meager enough under the Communist regimes are now even less well off. They know that Western Europe got rich after World War II, and they are desperately looking there for the examples to guide them in jump-starting their own prosperity. But it is easy to forget that the recovery in the West began slowly, and that the rise to real wealth, comparable to America's, took a generation.

A lot of useful lessons can be drawn from Western Europe's post-1945 experience, and one of the most important is a matter of politics. Expectations in the West in those years of rapid progress were low, and people knew that many years of hard work lay ahead of them. In contrast, the extremely high expectations in Eastern Europe are turning into a real menace to the newly elected governments there, as the Polish election demonstrated. A lot of people thought that the end of the Soviet empire would automatically mean a great leap upward in standards of living. There is not yet much appreciation for the time and effort that will be required.

The West also had some important advantages that the East Europeans lack. The Organization for European Cooperation and Development, a sort of council of economic advisers for the industrial democracies, held a conference recently on Eastern Europe's prospects, and some of the close watchers made that point. Western Europe's experience with markets and parliamentary democracy was much more extensive and more recent in 1945 than the Eastern countries' is today. People in the West knew a lot about organizing both companies and political parties; in most of the Eastern countries, it is going to take time to learn those skills. While the Marshall Plan of 1948 was a crucial part of the postwar recovery in the West, it was a response to the Soviet threat, and nothing so dramatic exists today.

The danger currently is less visible. Eastern Europe is beginning to show a certain resemblance to the years after 1918, when uncertain new countries, suddenly set free from the old empires, were left to drift with the tides of power politics. That history makes a strong case for vigorous Western help now — investment, humanitarian aid in emergencies, relief from the debts that the Communist regimes ran up, and above all ensured access to the markets of the rich Western countries. But to make good use of it, East Europeans are going to have to acknowledge that building the West European economy was slow, difficult work, and that it is not likely to be any easier or quicker in the East.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Gulf Issue Isn't Kuwait

When Eisenhower procured for Nasser his triumph over Suez in 1956, a great deal of radical and very dangerous mischief followed all over the region. A deal with Saddam would make George Bush his own Eisenhower. Such a deal is already on offer. The secretary of state has publicly declared that if Iraq withdraws from Kuwait unconditionally, the United States will not seek to attack it. The real issue, however, is not Kuwait, but Iraqi military power.

Iraq's military power has been bought with OPEC money. A deal with Saddam will leave intact not only its military power but also the ability to augment it through a constant and perhaps increasing flow of oil money. Which Brazilian nuclear manufacturer, which German poison gas factory will resist a lure which had proved, until August 1990, so irresistible?

— Elie Kedourie, commenting in The Sunday Telegraph (London).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, *Chairman 1958-1982*

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*

JOHN VINOCUR, *Executive Editor* • WALTER WELLS, *News Editor* • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editor* •
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages* • REGINALD DALE, *Economic and Financial Editor*
RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • RICHARD H. MORGAN, *Associate Publisher* •
FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, *Associate Director* • JUANITA L. CASPARI, *Advertising Sales Director* •
ROBERT FARRÉ, *Circulation Director, Europe*

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Tlx RS56928
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170
Mng. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009
Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427175
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1990, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
ISSN: 0294-8052.

A Tremendous Sense of History Moving

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The old idea was that history was about kings and popes and wars — people, yes, but only the few who held dazzling power. Their foibles, their ruses and their determination seemed decisive, regardless of anybody else.

Then came Marx, arguing that history was made by economics, "the relations of production" determining winners and losers. Later, Fernand Braudel focused on geography, climate, the outside factors which require accommodation for survival.

One way or another, these approaches made the story of society a juggernaut beyond the capacity of most people to direct. They could only submit or try somehow to escape.

The most insidious feature of ideology is the claim to certainty, whether based on "scientific logic," as the Communists pretended, or, for the fundamentalists, on revelation. Ideology offers no choice, excluding all other views as wrong or evil. It is a procrustean hubris, proclaiming: "I have made the perfect bed for your repose. If you don't fit it's your fault and you must be chopped or racked until you do."

Still, the appeal of such theses must be recognized. Ideology responds to a deep human yearning for certitude, affirmation of perfectibility. It suggests that it is possible to remove all social and human flaws, to remake not just the world but man himself, if the command for obedience is accepted.

The temptation brings disaster. Inspiration is always needed, but when it leads to belief in the right to dictate, it loses touch with humane reality. Responsibility is transferred from the individual to the abstraction, and the visionary end justifies all means.

This growing awareness lies behind the collapse of communism and the renewed rise of nationalism. More and more people are coming to realize that they can choose their history. What is is neither immutable nor inevitable.

That is why these times are so stirring, so exciting for the journalist, whose job is to find out what people are up to and what is on their minds. The scene keeps getting bigger and more crowded. There is no end of rich lodes to probe.

Leaders still matter, of course, and in one sense more than ever because they are more visible and accessible and curiosity can be better slaked. But in another sense they matter less, because they can be challenged. The limits which surround even towering figures can be seen, bringing them back to human size.

The journalist in the wings of events, watching both the performers and the audience, notices this perhaps more than most. There is such a thing as greatness, but reverence is inappropriate because one can see the warts and has to tell about them or betray the vocation to the task of myth-maker.

Nowadays, making myths is called "public relations." It is an attempt to manipulate choice and it can have powerful impact, but it is also an acknowledgment that choice exists, that people are making their own decisions all the time.

The closer you get to the principals, the more evident it is that personalities do make a difference. Policies are molded by cumulative forces involving great numbers of people, but how and when history is jolted on one tack or another can depend on very few.

That is the fascination of leaders, who are at once symbols representing these sweeping pressures and their active expression. "Power is the greatest aphrodisiac," Henry Kissinger once said, but he knows how to put personality at the service of enhancing power.

Margaret Thatcher put power at the service of personality, which was both her strength and her vulnerability. Ronald Reagan floated through on clouds of charm and cheer, letting others fuss about the purpose of power. George Bush, a nice man, understands the burden of power but wants to appear a graceful floater, and he trips.

Mikhail Gorbachev has used both power and personality as complementary tools, but he is floundering because the courage he showed to prepare the world for transformation of his country failed him on the home front.

The interaction between individuals who reach the heights of command and the swelling crowds who set the direction and the limits marks this period. It brings surprises and a tremendous sense of history moving. It is no longer a faceless or even a mysterious force, it is a choice we can see being made.

What a wonderful time to have been able to watch up close. I conclude writing this regular column with the feeling that I've been very lucky and the wish to you to make us all a truly happy New Year.

The New York Times.

Gulf: Last-Minute Chance for a Peaceful Solution

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — At this late stage, with the deadline of Jan. 15 fast approaching, there is not much point in revisiting the pro-war or pro-peace arguments. But it may still not be too late to give a last chance to a final effort at finding a nonviolent solution. The case for such a minute-to-midnight undertaking emerges with greater force from a brief consideration of the possible alternative outcomes to the continuing crisis and of their probable consequences.

Basically, one can envisage one of the following four outcomes emerging from President George Bush's strategy of giving Saddam Hussein an uncompromising choice of either war or capitulation:

1) Mr. Bush persists in making his daily threats in vowing war and in demanding an unconditional surrender. At the last minute, Saddam Hussein caves in and capitulates abjectly. He not only evacuates Kuwait but also offers to pay reparations and voluntarily dismantles his military machine and war industry. Mr. Bush is acclaimed for his toughness and skill.

2) Saddam Hussein is not intimidated, and not long after Jan. 15 Mr. Bush launches his military onslaught, "suddenly and decisively." Within just a few days, after massive air bombardment, with minimum American casualties (the Iraqi ones are not counted), the Iraqi army crumbles, Saddam is overthrown, and the result is the same as under 1 above. Mr. Bush is acclaimed as a hero.

3) Saddam does not yield, and the air assault does not give the United States an instant victory. Consequently, U.S. ground forces, with some limited British participation, grind out a bloody but still relatively swift victory, much to the applause of the Kuwaitis, the Saudis and the Israelis, all of whom welcome the resulting destruction of Iraq. The American public is somewhat divided but, on the whole, relieved that the worst seems over.

4) The ground victory takes much more time (weeks or even months), and is very costly both in American blood and financially. An American backlash develops against those states that urged America to go to war. Europe privately scoffs at American naïveté in volunteering to serve as the world's policeman. The Arab world seethes with hatred for America. The American public is bitterly split, with much recrimination directed at the president, at the pro-war advocates as well as their foreign friends and at the failure of the much oversold international coalition to share fairly in the burdens of war.

Since the president has ruled out the strategy of relying more patiently on the sanctions to achieve the attrition of Iraqi power and of Iraqi will, and since in the near future there is simply no prospect of a truly coalitionist war effort against Iraq, the above four alternatives pretty much cover the most likely post-Jan. 15 scenarios, barring some sudden change in either Mr. Bush's or Saddam's strategies.

For those who think that either alternative 1 or 2 is attainable, this should be no cause for worry. War is also not likely to be a matter of concern for those whose real agenda is the destruction of Iraq, no matter at what cost to America. That makes alternatives 3 and even 4 palatable to them. But for those who think that the latter two are in fact more probable than the first two, who fear the resulting geopolitical chaos in the region and who find the likely costs for America disproportionate to any possible gains, even alternative 3 and certainly 4 do not represent an acceptable outcome.

It follows that unless one expects — indeed, unless one is almost certain — of an easy victory, one should welcome a last-gasp effort for peace.

A confidential discussion between the United States and Iraq would be preferable to the public Washington-Baghdad grandstanding that occurred this December. The Arabs presumably are conducting some quiet discussions, although one is justified in suspecting that Arab animosities make a purely Arab solution not very feasible.

Better still, the Europeans and the United Nations should get into the act, for the crisis should not be a purely American-Iraqi affair. The Europeans are very much an interested party. Not only are they much dependent on Middle Eastern oil, but Europe's Mediterranean countries are highly sensitive to any instability in the Arab world. Hence a European effort to find a formula for implementing the United Nations resolutions on Kuwait, including a comprehensive follow-up on related issues, would certainly be in order.

Similarly, the UN secretary-general has the obligation to make a last effort to establish whether a nonviolent formula, based on the UN resolutions, can be contrived. Given the stakes as well as the possible dangers inherent in the conflict, no reasonable person should begrudge a personal mission by the principal officer of the world community to find some alternative beyond those outlined above.

Any such initiative might generate a little more time for reflection and provide a little more room for maneuver in the ominously narrow space into which George Bush and Saddam Hussein have managed to box themselves.

The writer was national security adviser in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Americans Want Priority for Home Problems

By Tom Wicker

ROCHESTER, Vermont — Despite a flood of Christmas sentimentality about "the kids over there" (this time including women), little appetite for war in the Middle East can be found among the American people; quite the opposite.

Americans, it seems to me, are deeply troubled by the sheer incongruity of mounting a huge military operation abroad, the necessary purpose of which remains unclear, while the economy deteriorates at home, our children go begging and shooting, crime spirals upward, the schools educate poorly if at all, millions neither have nor can afford medical care and bridges fall down on the homeless sleeping beneath them.

A sampling of holiday domestic news makes the point:

Dec. 20 — The Commerce Department revised its estimate of third quarter growth in GNP from 1.7 percent to an anemic 1.4 percent. The fourth quarter will be worse.

Dec. 21 — In 1990, the New York metropolitan area lost about 100,000 private industry jobs, according to a federal survey. Three more of the nation's largest banks reported millions in bad loan write-offs or dividend reductions. For 1991, U.S. businesses plan to expand spending by only 0.4 percent, the least in five years.

Dec. 22 — The senior economist of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said it would take three to five years for growth to resume in New York City. U.S. health care spending was announced to have reached $804 billion last year, but although the law requires lead-poisoning tests for all the nation's 12 million poor children, only a third actually are being tested.

Dec. 23 — In Washington, five children, one only 6 years old, were shot by other youngsters from a passing car; there have been 471 homicides in the city this year. The federal budget office sought about $1 billion in reductions in aid to mass transit, despite a recent increase in the gasoline tax.

Dec. 24 — Experts said the health of Americans in the inner cities had deteriorated to "critical condition," while the rest of us are healthier and living longer. Even the television networks suffered one of their worst years; all lost market share, and CBS announced a fourth quarter loss.

Dec. 25 — Retailers reported "the poorest Christmas season in years" as shoppers didn't show up. Signs of the first U.S. price deflation since the 1940s also were reported — bad signs for a government, businesses and people burdened with debt.

Dec. 26 — Further signaling recession, a wide spectrum of American manufacturers, caught in a price squeeze, are deferring plans to modernize and expand. Some are laying off employees.

And on and on. It is true that spending for another war might provide stimulus to a sick economy. But that is not only a distasteful way to prime the pump; it is inefficient, in lives and money. Already the Pentagon is having to pay premium prices — sometimes twice standard rates — for shipping space to the Gulf.

Anyway, it is not just economic problems but values that trouble Americans as Jan. 15 nears. In Britain in 1939, leaders sought "peace in our time" and shrank from a war to defend a people "of whom we know little." Now, in ironic reversal, many Americans sense that their most pressing problems are at home, largely unattended by leaders in the fatal grip of superpower illusions, who hasten them into ill-considered war.

The New York Times.

Who Is George Bush, as the Decision Approaches?

By David Hoffman

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The war decision is bearing down on George Bush. If Saddam Hussein refuses to relinquish Kuwait a few weeks from now, President Bush may have to decide whether the time has come to pull the trigger, putting thousands of lives and perhaps his presidency at risk for the purpose of resisting aggression in the Gulf.

No one can know the precise situation Mr. Bush will face in the next month or two when he must make this momentous decision. But clues to his possible reactions can be found in the two very distinct faces that he has shown to America and the world since Saddam's troops invaded Kuwait.

One of those faces belongs to a figure who might be described as the Statesman, a scion of the American foreign policy establishment and the "wise men" who dominated it in the years from World War II to Vietnam. In this role, as an internationalist, a staunch foe of aggression, an exponent of American moral leadership abroad who seeks to shape a "new world order," Mr. Bush has used the crisis to demonstrate that, despite his youthful urge to flee the drawing rooms of the East, he remains committed to the highest ideals of the establishment. The Statesman, an aristocrat willing to sacrifice his popularity for the "right" decision in history, may well, in the current circumstances, go to war.

Mr. Bush's other face belongs to the Politician. Letting his emotions run away with his rhetoric, displaying a campaigner's zeal, he has sometimes allowed the confrontation with Saddam to be debased into a name-calling contest. Stung by criticism that he lacks conviction on this and other issues, the Politician protests too much that he is unyielding on matters of principle. But despite these protestations, the Politician may in fact be more cautious when it comes to war. He may decide that a costly and difficult fight is just not worth the risk.

At some point, the decision to go to war tests Mr. Bush in both these roles. If the Statesman decides that the only way to expel Saddam from Kuwait is with force, he cannot ignore the calculations of the Politician about how it will be received at home. Nor can the Statesman long survive without effective domestic political skills. Already, this has proven to be Mr. Bush's weakest point in the Gulf crisis.

He has succeeded beyond expectations in marshaling international support for the alliance against Iraq, but he has often seemed inarticulate and contradictory in trying to explain his goals to the American public. And at a critical moment, when he decided to nearly double the size of the military force in Operation Desert Shield, he seems to have given almost no thought to the reaction in Congress. The result was a political backlash that undercut the original purpose of expanding the military threat.

In trying to assess which of these conflicting impulses will dominate Mr. Bush's final decision, let's look first at how he has performed in his Statesman role so far.

He recently summoned to the White House a group of ambassadors from countries that have joined the alliance against Iraq. According to a well-informed source, Mr. Bush said that if he had to make the decision to go to war, he hoped he would have the support of Congress and the American people. If he did not have the support of Congress, he said, he hoped he would have the support of the people. If he did not have that, either, he said, he would not be deterred from going to war if it was the right thing to do.

This may be bluster, but it is also the underlying attitude that has led many people who know him, inside the administration and outside it, to conclude that he is prepared to take the nation to war. Whatever others may say about his management of this crisis, he fashions himself as making the "right" decisions for history.

"No question, you do not placate an aggressor," he told Time magazine in a recent interview. "You do not reward aggression. There's a lot of historical precedent to look at on this one."

In another instance, he was chatting with a group of friends at a luncheon recently when one guest suggested, indirectly, that a war would not be very popular at home. The guest drew a stern rebuke from the president, who insisted that he was not being guided by crass political calculations.

What he may be guided by is a thread that runs deep through his own life and times. Like the "wise men" chronicled by Walter Isaacson and Evan Thomas in their 1986 study of six influential men who shaped American policy after World War II, Mr. Bush can trace his roots back to bastions of the establishment such as Andover and Yale. His father, Prescott Bush, was a friend and business associate of Robert Lovett and W. Averell Harriman. Their elite group of public servants helped create a new world order from the ashes of World War II. They steered America away from isolationism toward a new and difficult international role, one that eventually foundered in Vietnam. Mr. Bush as a young man rebelled from the world of his parents, but he did not abandon the world view of the establishment.

In his new biography of Henry Stimson, Godfrey Hodgson recalls Stimson's addresses at Andover and Yale in 1940, as war clouds loomed in Europe. Defying the isolationists in his Republican Party, he made the case for conscription, national preparedness and, if need be, war. The speech was followed a few days later by Franklin Roosevelt's offer to Stimson to be secretary of war. Two years later, Stimson, again at Andover for commencement, warned the class of 1942 that the war would be a long ordeal, and that while the United States needed fighting men, the young Andover graduates should continue on with their education.

George Bush had already decided to enlist in the navy on his 18th birthday. "You've got to remember that in the end of the '30s there was kind of an isolationist fervor in some quarters," he recalls in the Time interview. "People saying, 'Hey, that's not any of our business.' There's a parallel there for what some feel about the Persian Gulf today: Let somebody else figure this out. And it's my view that nobody can, except the United States."

The writer covers diplomatic affairs for The Washington Post.

Russians Don't Need Charity

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — It no longer makes sense to think of the Soviet Union as a great power — its large and lingering nuclear arsenal aside. Almost everyone agrees on that. But there is a reluctance to go the next step and to recognize that it is truly a country of the Third World.

The key signs are there. The economy is state-controlled and failing. Politics is a debilitating struggle between those who would impose one or another version of stability from the top and those would give more play to the forces — some democratic, some benighted — welling up from the bottom. Ethnic or tribal tensions scream. Foreign policy is in retreat from any effort to take a substantial part in a world design and focuses instead on improving access to foreign investment and aid.

It would be encouraging if sounder leadership — Washington's usual recipe for whatever ails anybody — were the answer. Increasingly, however, efforts to advance economic reform and political democratization are seen to come to grief on immutable facts of the national history.

George Kennan writes in Foreign Affairs that he "surely is not alone in noting a certain comparative brutalization in the faces one now encounters on the Moscow streets — a result, no doubt, of long exposure to not only the exactions of a pitiless dictatorship but also the ferocious petty frictions of daily life in a shortage economy." Soviets themselves speak of a depletion of the genetic pool.

To Americans, who were beginning to get accustomed to treating the Soviets as an equal of sorts and as a political partner, it comes as something of a shock to recognize that the new hard-won lesson of global parity has a half-life of about three months. The date is somewhat arbitrarily chosen, but it was just last September at their Helsinki summit that George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev stepped into what seemed like the enchanted circle of a new, jointly fashioned world order.

Now, in the Gulf anyway and inferentially elsewhere, it is evident that whatever result is coming will arrive strictly as a result of American (and, in the Gulf, Iraqi) decision. The crush of domestic crisis has sidelined Mr. Gorbachev and his country indefinitely in world affairs. Americans find themselves dealing not in the first instance with a partner in politics but with a petitioner for aid. The Kremlin's Gulf "contribution" comes down to allowing Mr. Bush the liberty of moving military units from Europe without fear of European consequences.

Europeans seem to have adjusted quite easily to the Soviet Union's transition to Third World status, which they describe as a transition back, after 70 years, to European status. This is the basis on which Soviets suddenly become the beneficiary of a powerful charitable surge in Europe. News reports tell of widespread citizen as well as government involvement in aid meant to get Moscow through the winter. In Germany, where a particularly strong charitable impulse feeds off several different sets of German feelings for Slavs, contributions to real Third World causes are said to be down by a calamitous 95 percent.

At least during this holiday season, European and even official American thoughts of conditioning aid on Soviet internal reform are dissolving in compassion and international fellowship. A pseudo-tough logic is being put forth to explain the necessity and the advantage to the West of bailing out the Soviet Union, consolidating its new peaceful policy and keeping Mr. Gorbachev afloat by philanthropic gifts. This has in it the makings of multi-level disaster. Aid without reform or, to project the matter on a truer and larger scale, investment without reform ensures the waste of aid and the dissipation of investment — results that guarantee that the Western flows will be cut back or off.

Worse, the impetus of reform within the Soviet Union will be blunted as reform advocates are deprived of the crucial argument that reformers always need in order to win the internal debate: the argument that there is no alternative to the pain of reform. Surely this is the message of experience accumulated in the Third World.

How unhelpful that the urge to turn from politics to philanthropy in respect to the Soviet Union should begin to pulse in the West just as four international agencies, representing the West's best collective judgment in the matter of Soviet economic development, commend the contrary virtues of discipline, balance and eventual solvency. There this Third World country's best hope surely lies.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Wounded Creek

NEW YORK — A great fight has taken place with the Indians at Wounded Creek, and there has been much loss of life. Big Foot, having declared that he was ill, surrendered with 150 of his braves to Major Whiteside and the Seventh Cavalry. Finding, however, that the remainder of the Indians were unwilling to give up their arms, the cavalry, which was 500 strong, surrounded them and closed on them to within gun reach. Suddenly the braves, snatching their guns from beneath blankets, poured a concerted volley into the troops, who were taken unawares. A bloody fight ensued.

1915: Prince Returns

ROME — The return of Prince William of Wied to Albania is confirmed. Having organized the Albanian tribes at Prizrend with the assistance of the Austrians, he is advancing to drive the Servians from the south of Valona and regain the throne of Albania.

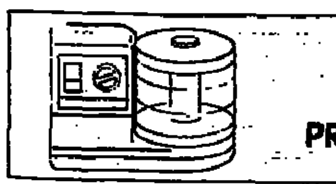
1940: Hitler Messages

BERLIN — Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, in a New Year's message to his fighting forces and in another message to the members of the Nazi party, assured the people of the Reich today [Dec. 31] that 1941 would bring them total victory, but denied that Germany or Italy would attempt to conquer the world. At the same time the German press released a torrent of denunciation of President Roosevelt's speech Sunday night [Dec. 29] urging more American aid to Great Britain. The message to the army, issued in the form of an order of the day, was followed by others to their various commands from Hitler's chief lieutenants. Although Der Fuehrer made no mention of Mr. Roosevelt in either message, he asserted in words exceeding even his usual vigor of expression that intentions of world conquest attributed to him were "infamous lies."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل


FROM
FOOD
PROCESSORS

TO
WORD PROCESSORS
In touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

WALL STREET WATCH

First Interstate Discovers Road to Recovery Is Hard

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Earlier this month, Marvin Davis, the oilman turned stock speculator, wrote to the management of First Interstate Bancorp demanding that the company shape up or put itself up for sale. He said First Interstate's shareholders were distressed with the company's "deteriorating financial condition and results of operations over the past few months."

The only problem with Mr. Davis's message was its timing. First Interstate still has a host of problems, and its depressed stock price may yet attract an unwanted takeover bid. But rather than deteriorating in recent months as many other banks have, the company has shown signs of a turnaround under its new chairman, Edward M. Carson.

By shrinking First Interstate from $59 billion in assets to $53 billion, raising money in a stock offering earlier this year and retaining earnings, First Interstate has substantially improved its capital position. Its level of bad loans and real estate on which it has foreclosed is declining, although still high.

> 'We see a slow but steady pattern of improvement.'

The company stopped borrowing money in the form of commercial paper and has instead raised more in the form of stable deposits. And unlike last year, the company has been profitable every quarter this year, due in part to the absence of any huge write-downs from problem loans.

"We see a slow but steady pattern of improvement developing," said Thaddeus Paluszek, an analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co. "We are not saying the company is totally out of the woods. But dealing with the problems will in my opinion be manageable, and we are not expecting more of the kinds of huge loan-loss provisions that have battered earnings and shattered investor confidence."

Mr. Carson, 61, who has spent his entire career with First Interstate, succeeded Joseph J. Pinola as head of the company on June 1.

Mr. Pinola built First Interstate into the 10th-largest U.S. bank holding company through acquisitions in the West and Southwest, including an ill-timed push into Texas in 1988.

THE COMPANY Mr. Pinola built has the tremendous advantage of having more than 1,000 retail branches spread through 14 states, giving First Interstate the ability to raise vast sums at low cost in the form of consumer deposits.

But its network of banks has also been hobbled by inefficiencies, with many of the bank subsidiaries having little more in common with their counterparts in other states than the First Interstate name.

And geographic sprawl has proved more a curse than a blessing for the company in recent years; while its fortunes have not been tied to the economy of any one state, they have suffered successively from problems in Texas and Arizona and are now threatened by a downturn in California.

Mr. Pinola began the process of correcting the mistakes and transforming First Interstate, as industry executives put it, from a company of banks into a banking company. But it is Mr. Carson who must prove the company can live up to its potential.

In recent months, Mr. Carson has started or accelerated moves to cut First Interstate's costs, trim the company's size, root out and deal with bad loans, force the bank subsidiaries to work more closely with each other and build capital, which is the financial buffer against losses.

After losing $124.5 million last year, primarily because of huge reserves it was forced to set aside to account for troubled loans in Texas and Arizona, First Interstate has been steadily profitable this year, with net income of $377.7 million through the first three quarters.

Even so, earnings are still being held down by the level of problem loans and foreclosed real estate. The company calculates that the $1.9 billion of bad loans and real estate on its books costs it $700 million a year in administrative and carrying costs and forgone interest income.

First Interstate's share price, which had been sliding for a year, plummeted this summer along with other bank stocks, reflecting worries about the national economy and weakening real estate markets, but it has since recovered.

The stock traded at $24.125 at close Friday, and well above its *low several months ago of $15.625. That increase is larger than* the gains of most other major bank stocks since the summer.

The question, analysts say, is whether Mr. Carson can improve First Interstate's bottom line and stock price sufficiently and fast enough to avoid a revolt among the largest shareholders that would lead to a sale of the company.

U.S. Panel Makes it Official: Recession Is Here

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Millions of Americans believe that the nation recently entered a recession, but like players in a baseball game, they must wait for the umpire — in this case a committee of prominent economists — to make the official call. Now the ruling has come, but weeks ahead of schedule.

Normally, the committee, known as the Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research, issues its ruling only after observing six or more months of hard times.

But this recession has been so anticipated by the public and so chronicled in the news media that the committee members said they *felt nervous and uneasy remaining silent in* the midst of the public uproar over hard times. So in a rare, jump-the-gun ruling, the committee has declared a recession that probably began in the summer, most likely in August.

"We did not want to be viewed as laggards," said Victor Zarnowitz of the University of Chicago, one of the seven committee members.

"If we had waited a few months to say something, when most people are convinced that we are in a recession now, then we might have been laughed at."

Never before has the Dating Committee declared a recession ahead of its normal schedule. The same seven committee members, for example, waited until Jan. 8, 1982, to announce that a recession, the worst since World War II, had begun the previous July. Similarly, they waited until July 8, 1983, to declare that the recession ended nearly eight months earlier.

In the present case, many other economists, of course, have speculated that a recession started during the summer. But the Dating Committee, and its parent organization, a prestigious private academic group based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, operate on another plane that carries far more weight.

The committee's seven members, each an expert in a different aspect of economics, are considered by government officials and fellow economists to be impartial and highly qualified to decide when recessions begin and end.

Even this early ruling makes the recession that everyone sensed was under way more or less official — and in the process, forces government officials and others to deal differently with the economy. It is likely to silence the optimism still coming from a handful of economists and politicians who have maintained that the current economic downturn was not severe enough to qualify as a recession.

Until recently, Bush administration officials had not used the word recession, and the Federal Reserve Board has not yet explicitly described what is happening today as a recession. Now the Fed might be under more pressure to explain why it did not recognize the onset of a recession last summer and take action then to reverse the decline.

Still, the committee members normally try to function as historians rather than as "chroniclers of real time action," as Robert M. Hall of Stanford University, the committee's chairman, put it.

The early announcement, made public in a news release distributed last week, suggested that the final determination will not be made until January or February at the earliest.

"It appears likely that the committee will identify a month between June and September 1990 as the peak of activity in the economy and onset of a recession," the committee said.

Some economists, gathered in Washington for the American Economic Association's

See ECONOMY, Page 9

Germany Warned On Rates

Bundesbank to Defend Currency

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Higher interest rates might be needed to preserve the attractiveness of German capital markets if confidence in the Deutsche mark is lost, the Bundesbank deputy president, Helmut Schlesinger, said Sunday.

A strong mark would limit the burden of raising money to pay for German unification, Mr. Schlesinger said in a radio interview.

"Next year's capital market burdens will stay at current levels if we can maintain the market's trust in *the mark," Mr. Schlesinger said.* "If this trust is lost," he warned "one would have to expect higher interest rates to raise market attractiveness for investors."

Mr. Schlesinger said the Bundesbank would work to preserve the strength of the German currency. In recent months, the mark has climbed toward the top of its band with the European Monetary System's Exchange Rate Mechanism because of firm German interest rates.

The Bundesbank vice president also argued that investment incentives would be the most effective financial means to stimulate economic recovery in the eastern part of Germany.

Such incentives, where the state pays part of any private corporate investment, would be more useful than lower taxes or laws to make write-downs of corporate assets easier.

Members of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's junior coalition partner, the Free Democratic Party, have called for lower taxes in eastern Germany to help stimulate the economy.

Lower tax rates and easier regulations for write-downs were only interesting for companies which were already profitable, Mr. Schlesinger said.

He said he expected the economy in east Germany to grow during 1991, but he declined to say when in the year growth would start. "We do not have a solid groundwork for an exact forecast," he said.

Some east German economic sectors like retailing, tourism and banking were already expanding, he said.

Mr. Schlesinger renewed calls for *budgetary discipline* from the Bonn government and from regional states and local authorities.

For their part, Bonn officials have said recently that the deficit is under control and that further interest rate rises are not needed.

He estimated the public sector deficit at 80 billion Deutsche marks ($52.8 billion) in the second half, noting that it was forecast to rise to 140 billion or 150 billion DM in 1991.

He said German monetary union had increased consumer demand strongly, boosting imports and leading to the transfer of funds from western to eastern Germany. "We are already at the limits of what is possible while to maintain price stability," he said.

China Backs Open-Door Policies for Next Decade

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee on Sunday adopted an economic blueprint for the next decade that upheld the open-door and reform policies of the 1980s, but failed to put forward any concrete proposals.

The plenum of the Central Committee, presided over by the general secretary, Jiang Zemin, was held behind closed doors at the Great Hall *of the People from Wednesday.*

It had been delayed for months due to jousting between factions within the party over the pace of integrating greater market forces into the economy.

The wording of the final communique, adopted by 171 full members and 107 alternate members of the Central Committee was vague, offering few, if any, initiatives. It was carried by the official Xinhua news agency.

The statement hailed China's "tremendous achievements" since 1978, when senior leader Deng Xiaoping did away with the strict Marxist-Leninist interpretation of economics and launched a program of liberalization.

Of note was the statement's reference to a party conclusion in 1978 that China was at the "primary stage of socialism," under which Marxism allows for the development of market forces.

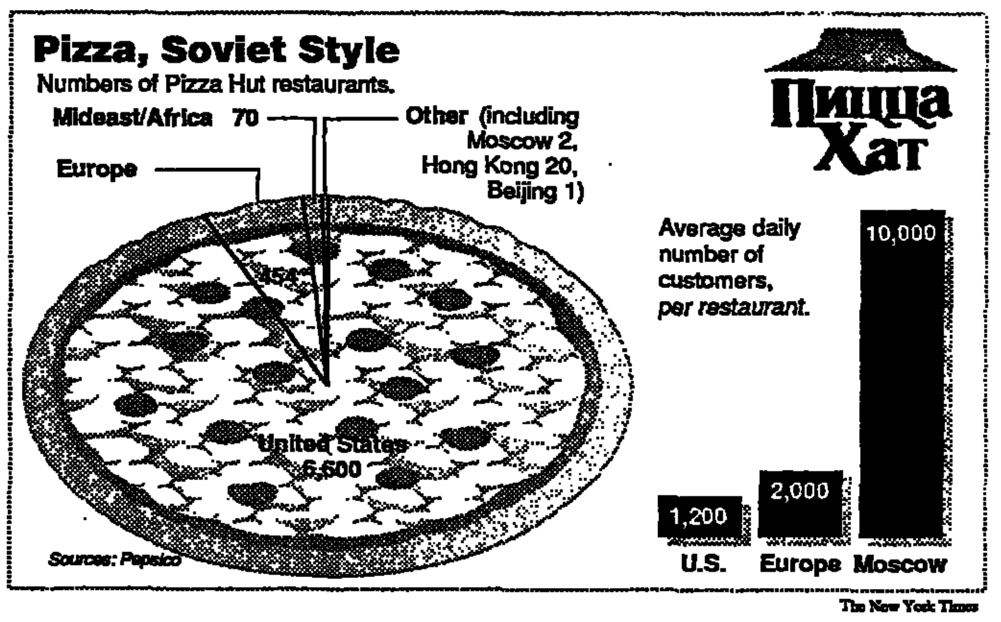
But in fact, that conclusion was reached at a landmark congress in 1987 led by the now disgraced Zhao Ziyang — then the reformist party general secretary — that adopted bold enterprise reforms.

By attributing such a conclusion to Mr. Deng, analysts said, it validated the reform policies that have been under attack since Mr. Zhao was ousted in June 1989.

The communique listed five major goals, among them to "firmly push forward reform and opening to the outside world" and to "firmly follow the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Pizza Hut in Moscow: Hold the Red Tape

By Allen R. Myerson
New York Times Service


Pizza, Soviet Style
Numbers of Pizza Hut restaurants.

Sources: Pepsico

The New York Times

MOSCOW — On a fall Friday, just after Pepsico opened its first two Soviet Pizza Huts, a small yellow Lada *puttered up to the curb* outside the larger one.

Out stepped a slight, middle-aged woman, a sanitary inspector from the city's Kievski district. Pizza Hut had failed to file all the necessary papers, she said, including venereal disease tests for every employee.

"This is the cleanest restaurant in Moscow," protested Andrew Rafalat, Pizza Hut's regional director for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The inspector shrugged and wired the doors shut.

Just days before, American executives and Soviet officials had hailed the restaurants as evidence of a new epoch, the fruit of perestroika. Said Donald M. Kendall, head of Pepsico's executive committee, "We hope that today's opening sends a clear message to the world that Western-Soviet business initiatives can succeed."

Welcome to fast-food capitalism in the Soviet Union, where doing business requires a mastery of bureaucratic intrigue, socialist economics, international trade and jungle survival techniques.

With 16 years of experience here, Pepsico presumably knows the system as well as anyone. After several calls to Soviet officials, its Pizza Hut reopened in time for Saturday night. Both restaurants are now attracting crowds.

But even a company as well-connected as Pepsico, maker of the most widely available consumer brand in the Soviet Union, cannot insulate itself from growing turmoil.

Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has courted Western businesses, but others, including the chief of the KGB, have said they represent an intrusion and a security threat.

One reason Mr. Rafalat left most of his belongings in Britain is his fear of economic collapse and social chaos.

As he said even before the lead*ership went so deeply into crisis,* "There could be a time when we have to pack a few suitcases and get the family out real quickly."

By last week, he was reckoning with food costs that had, in some cases, more than tripled. In coming weeks, he plans to raise menu prices as much as 50 percent.

Many American consultants and trade officials are advising caution about Soviet ventures. Without huge stocks of patience and capital, businesses thinking about coming here might best wait until the nation settles down, they say.

"The obstacles are just overwhelming," said Richard E. Ericson, a specialist in Soviet economics at Columbia University. "Anyone trying to invest had better enjoy risk."

McDonald's Corp. has armed itself against those risks by building a $45 million plant to make its own beef patties, pasteurize its own milk and bake its own buns.

A 700-seat restaurant — its largest — opened here last January, beating Pizza Hut by eight months and generating front-page American coverage when Soviets waited for hours to get inside.

But when the state raised meat prices in October, McDonald's nearly doubled many of its prices, and customers often could walk *right in.*

Pizza Hut has taken a more modest approach, spending just $4.8 million and relying on private-sector farmers and existing channels of supply.

In Mr. Rafalat's words, "Our objective is to source locally, to live off the land."

A 39-year-old British subject, Mr. Rafalat joined the London office of Pepsico Food Service International in 1984. After opening Pepsico restaurants, which also include Kentucky Fried Chicken and Taco Bell, in Africa, Eastern Europe, Scandinavia and the Middle East, he knew how to create one from scratch practically anywhere. Or so he thought. Then, in 1987, he was assigned to Moscow.

Three years later, Mr. Rafalat at first seems to overflow with enthusiasm, like a head counselor leading his campers to the swimming hole. Seldom parking himself behind a desk, he constantly bounds from kitchens to storerooms to tables.

But get him to sit down for a few minutes and he talks of experiences that have made him watchful and wary, like someone who has recently been mugged.

Or shipwrecked. "Setting up a business here is like setting up an island in an ocean," he said. "You hope it will survive the storm."

Pepsico began planning its Soviet Pizza Huts in 1986 at the suggestion of Anatoly F. Dobrynin, an adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, according to Mr. Kendall.

When Mr. Dobrynin was ambassador to the United States, from 1964 to 1986, he had came to enjoy riding bicycles with his granddaughter to a local Pizza Hut.

The restaurants here are joint ventures, 49 percent owned by Pepsico, 51 percent by the city of Moscow.

Mr. Rafalat wanted the city to contribute two locations. First the city offered some cellars on Moscow's outskirts.

"We had to explain to these guys that typically, restaurants have to be where people are," Mr. Rafalat said.

Finally, the city agreed to two spots: one, the main restaurant, somewhat out of the way but on a major thoroughfare, Kutuzovski Prospect; the other, a small space on what was then Gorky, but now Tverskaya, Street.

At the Kutuzovski building, Mr. Rafalat took the two floors above as well, for offices, warehouse space and possibly the Soviet Union's first Kentucky Fried Chicken.

He hired Polish construction workers for their combination of Western work attitudes and Socialist savvy.

If a truck he needed to pick up some supplies was late, Mr. Rafalat

See PIZZA, Page 9

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Dec. 28

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.69	3.26	1.1282	0.3372	0.1485 *	—	5.454 *	1.3289	1.2592 *	1.467	1.768 *
Brussels	31.38	59.5125	20.67	6.074	2.742 *	18.3195	—	24.14	0.2282	26.85	32.338 *
Frankfurt	1.5149	2.88	—	0.2939	0.1337 *	0.8863	4.856 *	1.172	1.112 *	1.2855	1.566 *
London (a)	1.9375	—	2.8796	9.7790	2,248.58	3.2469	59.585	2.4515	N.A.	2.2263	184.81
Madrid	96.389	183.072	63.885	18.787	8.47 *	56.59	3.0975	74.88	71.41 *	83.16	—
Milan	1,128.85	2,249.80	751.89	221.28	—	668.35	36.488	882.32	8.367	981.46	11.795
New York (b)	—	1.9385 a	1.493	5.0795	1,124.50	1.6842	30.825	1.2725	134.85	1.1596	96.795
Paris	5.129	9.884	3.4025	—	0.4516 *	3.0251	0.1647	3.9808	3.7915 *	4.405	5.324 *
Tokyo	134.75	258.12	89.61	26.36	0.1198	79.47	4.2483	105.19	—	117.76	1.4082
Toronto	1.1603	2.2374	0.7784	0.2282	1.03 *	0.6884	3.74 *	0.9104	0.8630 *	—	1.217 *
Zurich	1.282	2.4659	0.8532	0.2507	0.1134 *	0.7583	4.148 *	—	0.9467 *	1.1073	1.3367 *
1 ECU	1.3626	0.7087	2.0421	6.9481	1,532.87	2.304	42.3182	1.7465	183.373	1.5887	130.523
1 SDR	1.4133	0.7441	2.141	7.2689	N.Q.	2.4112	N.Q.	N.A.	192.484	1.6299	136.863

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.

*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	4980.0	Greek drac.	158.70	Mex. peso	2948.00	S. Afr. rand	2.5725
Austral. $	1.302	Hong Kong $	7.8035	N. Zealand $	1.7109	Soviet ruble*	0.564
Austr. schil.	10.61	Indian rupee	18.248	Norw. krone	5.87	Swed. krona	5.72
Brazil cruz.	157.10	Indo. rupiah	1889.00	Phil. peso	27.80	Taiwan $	26.64
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.5640	Port. escudo	134.20	Thai baht	25.20
Danish krone	5.90	Israeli shek.	2.0283	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Turkish lira	2930.00
Egypt. pound	2.8736	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.75	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.61	Malay. ring.	2.704	S. Kor. won	714.60	Venez. boliv.	50.60

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9049	1.8958	1.8876	Canadian dollar	1.1615	1.1654	1.1683
Deutsche mark	1.4967	1.4944	1.4928	Japanese yen	134.95	134.91	134.82
Swiss franc	1.2799	1.2784	1.2771				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Dec. 28	Dec. 21	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,629.21	2,633.66	—0.17 %
DJ Util.	210.07	211.39	—0.62 %
DJ Trans.	911.54	923.91	—1.34 %
S & P 100	309.44	312.16	—0.87 %
S & P 500	328.72	331.75	—0.91 %
S & P Ind	385.26	388.49	—0.83 %
NYSE Co.	179.65	180.87	—0.67 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,160.40	2,164.40	—0.18 %
FT 30	1,685.20	1,698.40	—0.79 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	23,849.	24,120.	—1.12 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,398.23	1,414.88	—1.18 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,053.73	3,079.67	—0.84 %
World			
MSCIP	458.50	468.40	—2.11 %

world index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Discount rate	6.50	6.50
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds rate	7½	7¼
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 3/32	8¼
3-month interbank	8 3/32	8 1/16
West Germany		
Lombard	8.50	8.50
Call money	8.55	8.45
3-month interbank	9.25	9.20
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14¼	14¼
3-month interbank	14.00	14 1/32

Gold	Dec. 28	Dec. 21	Ch'ge
London p.m. fixing	386.20	383.75	+0.64 %

Singapore Oil Refiners Boost Capacity

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Amid economic uncertainties caused by the Gulf crisis, oil refiners in Singapore are planning to spend more than $1 billion over the next few years on projects to expand and upgrade production.

Company executives and analysts say that more sophisticated and efficient refining is needed to meet increasing regional competition and rising demand for lighter, higher-value products, particularly jet fuel, diesel oil, gasoline and naptha.

In the latest of a series of refinery expansion plans for East Asia and the Western Pacific, the Chinese Petroleum Corporation of Taiwan and Pacific Resources Inc. of the United States announced agreement in Honolulu recently to "explore building a joint venture refinery" to process about 150,000 barrels of crude oil per day. It will produce mainly light transport fuels and lubricants for export.

Petroleum Resources is a subsidiary of BHP Pty., Australia's largest company. Don Norton, group manager for public affairs of BHP Petroleum, said in Melbourne that sites being studied for the project included Singapore, Taiwan, Guam and South Korea.

He added that the new refinery, which will cost between $500 million and $800 million, could be fully operational in about three years, depending on the location chosen and the time taken to gain official approvals.

Cheng Hong Kok, president and chief executive of the Singapore Petroleum Co., said that with East Asian economies continuing to grow rapidly, the Gulf crisis has "increased the problem of capacity shortages in regional refineries."

He said that the Singapore Refining Co. — a joint venture between Singapore Petroleum, British Petroleum Co. and Caltex Petroleum Corp. — is considering increasing the capacity of one of its crude distilling refineries to 220,000 barrels per day in 1991, from *190,000* barrels per day at present.

Esso Singapore recently announced that it will invest 150 million Singapore dollars ($85.7 million) over the next year to expand its refining capacity to 260,000 barrels per day from 230,000 barrels per day, and increase output of lubricant basestocks.

Singapore is the world's third-largest refining center, after Houston and Rotterdam. Its five refineries have a crude distilling capacity of more than 1 million barrels per day.

Robert G. Reed 3d, chairman and chief executive officer of Pacific Resources, said that of the 328,000 barrels per day of Kuwaiti petroleum products formerly exported to the Far East, more than half was kerosene and diesel.

He said that although much of the oil exports lost from Iraq and Kuwait following the United Nations embargo had been made up by increased production from Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, a large portion of the substitute crude coming to the Far East was a much heavier grade than before.

"As a result, refiners will be producing more heavy fuel oil and will be limited on refinery production of light products such as gasoline, kerosene and diesel," Mr. Reed *added.*

A spokesman for Esso Singapore said that the company is studying major investments in refinery upgrading and petrochemicals ventures which could amount to 1 billion Singapore dollars.

They include a joint venture with Amoco Chemical Co. of the United States and China American Petrochemical Co. of Taiwan to produce 350,000 tons of paraxylene a year. Paraxylene is used for making polyester fibers, film and industrial resin.

The plant would be located next to Esso's Singapore refinery and cost more than $300 million to build, the spokesman said.

Analysts said that Mobil Oil Singapore is expected to start construction in 1991 of an aromatics petrochemical complex in Singapore costing around $500 million.

Matsushita Completes $6.6 Billion MCA Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. on Saturday completed its landmark purchase of the U.S. entertainment giant MCA Inc. for $6.6 billion, the Japanese company said.

The deal was closed a day after a federal judge here rejected a bid by MCA shareholders seeking to block the sale on grounds that the MCA chairman, Lew R. Wasserman, was violating Securities and Exchange Commission rules by receiving tax-free stock transfers.

In a separate case, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia rejected Go-Video Inc.'s request for an emergency injunction against the MCA sale. The Arizona-based electronics company had sought to postpone the deal until its antitrust claim could be heard.

With its purchase, the Japanese electronics giant becomes the majority shareholder of MCA, which owns Universal Pictures and theme parks, but will not assume ownership of the company until early next year.

The buyout matches Matsushita's electronics line, marketed in the United States under brand names such as Panasonic, Technics and Quasar, to the MCA film and music empire. *(LAT, AFP)*

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

NOW PRINTED IN
NEW YORK AND TOKYO
FOR SAME DAY
DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES

TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL US!
In the U.S.: 1-800-882 2884
(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)
In Tokyo: (3) 201 0205

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek
This week's topics:
YEAREND DOUBLE ISSUE
○ Where To Invest In 1991
○ The Economic Framework
○ Strategies For Stocks
○ The Investment Spectrum
○ The Investment Scoreboard
Now available at your newsstand!
BusinessWeek International
14, av d'Ouchy, CH-1006 Lausanne, Tel. 41-21-617 4411
For subscriptions, call toll-free
France 19-0590-8514 and UK 0800/289137.

Strategic International Gold Fund S.A.
Société Anonyme
R.C. Luxembourg B 26 565
NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of SRATEGIC INTERNATIONAL GOLD FUND will be held at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, on:

Friday 11th January, 1991 at 11 hours,

for the purpose of considering the following Agenda:

1. To put the Company into liquidation.
2. To appoint a liquidator and to determine his power.

* * *

The General Meeting shall be regularly constituted and shall validly deliberate on the resolutions if a quorum of shareholders representing one half of the shares outstanding is present or represented. Resolutions must be passed by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the shares present or represented at such meeting.

The shareholders on record at the date of the meeting are entitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the Registered Office of the Company not later than twenty-four hours before the Meeting.

The present notice and a form of proxy have been sent to all shareholders on record at 24th December, 1990.

In order to attend the meeting, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares not less than five clear days before the date of the meeting at the Registered Office.

Proxy forms are available upon request at the Registered Office of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors
J. PIERSON
Secretary General

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. December 28

Australian Dollars

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B N Austral	14½	94	99½	10.48	
A I D C	12¾	91	97¾	17.45	
Anz Bk Gp	n.a.	91	84⅝	16.13	
Anz Bk Gp	12⅜	92	98¼	13.63	
Austri Control	12¾	93	99	12.48	
Austri Control	13⅜	94	102	12.83	
Austria	14¼	92	101½	12.47	
B M W Fin	14½	92	101¼	12.91	
B P Capital	14⅝	92	100¾	13.46	
B P Capital	12¾	92	99	13.30	
B P Capital 'A'	13¾	92	100¼	13.39	
C B A	12¾	93	99	13.04	
C B A	15¾	94	104⅝	13.43	
C B A	14	94	101¾	13.26	
C B A	14	95	102	13.31	
C B A	13¾	99	104½	12.83	
Council Europe	14	92	102	12.42	
Cr Suisse	14½	92	100¾	13.32	
Denmark	12⅝	93	97¼	13.62	
Deut Bk Aust	14½	95	104	13.17	
Deut Bk Fin	15	94	104⅝	12.87	
Eurofima	12½	93	99⅝	12.53	
Eurofima	13½	94	101½	12.87	
Eurofima	13	95	101	12.65	
Exportfinans	14½	93	102½	13.24	
Girozentr Wien	12¾	92	99¼	12.97	
I B M	15¼	93	103½	13.43	
I B M Aus Cred	12¾	92	99	13.38	
I B M Aus Cred	13	92	99¾	13.41	
I B M Aus Cred	16	92	104⅝	13.08	
I B M Aust	15½	92	102¼	13.15	
I B M Aust	15⅝	93	103½	13.64	
I C I	15	92	101¼	13.32	
I C I	15½	92	102	13.39	
Mcdonalds Can	15	95	105	13.37	
N S W Treasury	14⅝	92	101	12.94	
Natl Austrl Bk	14⅝	94	103¼	13.37	
Rank Xerox	14¼	91	100½	13.34	
S E C Victoria	15¼	94	104	13.63	
S E K	14½	92	101	13.69	
S E K	12¼	93	98	13.18	
SBC Australia	14⅝	94	104	13.14	
Sec Gen	12½	93	98½	13.18	
St Bk Nsw	13⅝	93	101½	13.19	
St Bk Nsw	14¼	94	102¼	13.37	
St Bk Nsw	14¼	99	106	13.03	
St Bk Sth Aust	15¼	94	103⅝	12.89	
Sweden	15	94	104¼	13.23	
Sweden	13¾	94	102	12.91	
Volkswagen	15	94	104	13.15	
World Bk	13⅝	92	100½	12.85	
World Bk	14¼	94	103	13.08	
World Bk	12¾	94	99½	12.88	
World Bk	13½	95	102½	12.74	
World Bk	14½	96	106	12.84	
World Bk Feb	14¼	92	100¾	12.85	
World Bk Jul	12¾	93	98	13.64	
World Bk Mar	12¾	93	99½	12.96	

Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B B Fin Inc	11½	92	100	11.49	+79
A I D C	10	91	99½	11.86	+117
A I D C	10⅝	93	95¾	12.12	+129
A K Z O	11	91	99	11.99	+130
Abbey Natl	10¼	94	95¼	11.89	+138
Abbey Natl	10⅝	93	96½	12.29	+147
Alberta Prov	10⅝	94	98⅜	11.19	+60
Amer Genl	10	91	98½	12.11	+142
Arco Fin	11	93	97	12.32	+146

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Commerzbank	10¼	92	97¾	11.62	+93
Common Urb	8⅞	97	88⅞	11.52	+103
Council Europe	11¼	92	100¼	11.50	+81
Cr Local	11½	93	99⅝	11.58	+61
Cr Suisse	n.a.	00	37¼	11.37	+84
Creditanst	9⅞	91	98¾	11.65	+96
Creditanst	10⅞	94	101½	9.86	-73
Crippen Fin	12	92	85	11.73	+104
Dai-Ichi Kb	9½	92	96½	12.03	+134
Denmark	11¼	91	99¾	12.63	+194
Denmark	9⅝	92	97¾	11.77	+108
Deut Bk	11½	95	100⅞	11.20	+60
Deut Bk	9⅝	92	97	11.93	+124
Deut Bk	9	94	94¼	11.20	+42
Deut Bk Fin	10¼	99	95¾	11.94	+51
Deut Giro-Okb	10¼	92	98¼	11.38	+69
E D C	9⅞	93	95¾	11.51	+73
E D C	n.a.	96	50⅛	14.48	+371
E D F	9⅝	99	97⅝	11.14	+62
E E C	11¼	91	99⅞	11.50	+81
E I B	10⅛	98	75¾	16.99	+49
E I B	10⅝	99	94¼	11.07	+54
E I B	11¼	01	101	11.08	+53
E I B	9½	91	98	11.69	+108
E I B	12	95	102½	11.20	+60
E I B	9	96	91½	11.13	+66
Edmonton	9⅝	08	94⅝	12.35	+156
Eldorado Nucle	11¼	93	100¼	11.55	+79
Electrolux	9½	91	99¼	12.01	+132
Exportfin	10⅛	94	96¼	11.49	+81
Exportfin	10¼	94	97	11.62	+103
F B D B	11½	92	99½	11.69	+100
F B D B	10¼	91	96¾	13.99	+330
F B D B	9⅝	91	99	11.42	+73
F B D B	9	97	98¼	11.55	+86
F B D B	10¼	91	98¼	12.73	+304
F B D B	11⅛	92	99⅝	11.94	+125
Farm Credit	9⅝	91	97¼	12.87	+138
Farm Credit	9	91	98	11.53	+84
Farm Credit	10	92	97	11.79	+110
Farm Credit	12⅛	93	100½	11.79	+103
Ferrovie State	10¼	93	97¾	11.34	+56
Fiat Fin Trade	9½	91	99⅝	12.27	+158
Fiat Fin Trade	10¼	93	96¼	11.83	+105
Fin Dan Ind	10⅝	91	100	9.75	-94
Fin Exp Cr	11⅛	93	99¾	11.48	+75
Fin Exp Cr	12¾	93	100½	11.50	+71
Fin Exp Cr	10¼	91	99¾	11.06	+37
First Austrian	9⅝	91	98¼	11.69	+100
Ford Cred Can	13⅛	95	103¾	12.08	+148
Ford Cred Can	9	92	97	11.90	+121
Ford Cred Can	10	92	97¼	11.82	+113
Ford Cred Can	10⅞	92	98¼	11.97	+128
Ford Cred Can	10¼	93	96	11.95	+114
Ford Cred Can	10	93	96	12.05	+127
Ford Motor Cr	10⅞	96	96	11.93	+146
Gaz De Fra	11¼	95	101½	11.32	+58
Gaz Metrop	10⅝	95	95	12.01	+141
Gen Ele Cap	11¼	92	100¾	11.50	+81

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
S B C Cay	8⅝	94	94½	10.58	+10
S D R	7¼	95	91	10.51	+3
S D R	11⅛	95	102	10.79	+31
S E K	9⅝	94	98⅝	10.08	
S E K	7⅞	91	97½	10.93	+29
S E K	7¾	92	95¾	10.75	+17
S E K	8⅝	93	96¼	10.75	+27
S E K	7½	94	91½	10.53	+5
S E K Tr A	9¼	94	98⅝	10.18	
S N C F	9	99	94	10.07	
S N C F	6	92	143¼	10.69	+12
S N C F	11¼	94	100½	11.08	+45
S N C F Sod	9	99	94½	10.05	-19
S N C I	10⅝	94	99½	11.01	+53
S N C I	9	95	93¼	10.86	+38

ECU Straights

Pound Sterling

Yen Straights

TO OUR READERS IN VIENNA

You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office on the day of publication. Please contact:

Mrs. Helga Nowak
at Morawa - Vienna
Tel.: 515 62 123

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, December 28.

	Bid	Ask
GAM In p unavail		
GIT Invst:		
EqSpc	15.36	NL
HiYd	10.62	NL
InMax	6.24	NL
TFVA	11.88	NL
GNA t	9.68	9.68
GS CapG	10.36	10.96
GT Global:		
Amer p	11.81	12.40
Bond p	11.22	11.78
Euro p	9.30	9.76
Gvlnc p	10.30	10.81
Grlnc	4.81	5.05
HltCr p	13.62	14.30
Intl p	7.83	8.22
Japan p	11.49	12.06
Pacif p	10.60	11.13
Wldw p	11.80	12.39
GW Sierra Tr:		
CalBd t	10.03	10.03
GvSec t	10.05	10.05
GrInc t	9.47	9.47
Gabelli Funds:		
Asset p	16.35	NL
CnvSc	10.87	11.38
Gwth p	16.65	NL
Value p	8.94	9.46
Galaxy Funds:		
EqtVal	9.85	NL
IntBd	9.95	NL
GatwyGr	10.96	NL
GatwyIn	13.60	NL
Geico fp	14.27	NL
Gen Elec Inv:		
ElfDiv	11.64	NL
ElfGl	11.12	NL
ElfnIn	11.06	NL
ElfnTr	27.23	NL
ElfnTx	11.03	NL
S&S	31.70	NL
S&S Lg	11.24	NL
GenSec	10.71	11.29
Gintel Group:		
CaAp p	12.09	NL
Erisa p	29.20	NL
Gintel	66.49	NL
GS SI Gv	10.06	10.06
Gradison Funds:		
EstGr p	15.86	NL
Gvin p	13.01	13.28
OpGr p	12.36	NL
Grnspg	11.33	NL
GwWsh p	10.41	11.17
Grth Ind	6.93	6.93
Guardian Funds:		
Bond	12.01	NL
ParkA	18.52	19.39
Stock	18.18	NL

	Bid	Ask
IDEX Group:		
Idex	12.95	14.15
Idex II	11.74	12.83
Idex 3	12.95	14.15
TotInc	7.89	8.48
Independence Cap:		
Oport p	9.18	9.61
TR Bd p	10.07	10.54
TR Gr p	10.15	10.63
Invst Portfolio:		
Divin t	4.05	4.05
Equit t	13.15	13.15
Gvt t	7.28	7.28
HiYd t	5.76	5.76
InPtr t	10.18	10.18
Shtint t	8.35	8.35
InvPrf p	10.14	10.56
InvSer Optifd:		
CapGr	9.01	9.56
HiInc	6.98	7.32
QualSt	9.96	10.57
US Gvt	10.04	10.65
Inv Tr Bost:		
GrOp p	10.14	10.76
HiInc p	7.76	8.10
MasT p	16.09	16.80
Prmin p		
	12.52	12.84
Inv Resh	4.67	5.10
Islef p	12.63	12.63
Ivy Funds:		
Gwth	14.89	NL
GthInc	8.08	NL
Intl	17.68	NL
JP Grth	14.82	15.03
JP Inco	9.22	9.89
JW Gant	1.66	1.78
Janus Fund:		
FlxInc	8.00	8.00
Fund	14.04	14.04
Twen	14.64	14.64
Ventur	35.60	35.60
JapanFd	10.79	NL
John Hancock:		
AstAll	10.38	10.87
Bond fp	14.49	15.08
Globl	15.45	16.18
Grwth p	13.80	14.45
HiInc p	6.37	6.67
FdSec fp	9.12	9.55
NY TE	10.87	11.38
PcBas p	9.28	9.72
SpclE p	5.83	6.10
TxEx fp	10.67	11.17
USGv fp	8.65	9.06
GvSp p	10.10	10.58
Kaufmn r	1.51	NL
Kemper Funds:		
BluCh	10.21	10.69

	Bid	Ask
HiInBd	7.29	7.63
Tx Fre	10.54	11.04
US Gvt	8.36	8.77
UtilFd	9.64	10.09
LindDiv	19.59	NL
Lindner	15.45	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affltd p	8.94	9.59
BdDeb p	7.35	7.72
DevGt p	7.06	7.57
Eq 1990 p	9.48	
FdVl p	11.40	12.23
GlEq p	9.55	10.24
GlInc p	9.11	9.56
GvSc p	2.85	2.99
TaxFr p	10.98	11.52
TFCa p	10.44	10.96
TxNY p	10.81	11.35
TFTX p	9.57	10.05
ValAp p	9.78	10.49
Lutheran Bro:		
BroHI	6.74	7.09
Fund	16.21	17.06
Incom	8.29	8.73
Muni	8.25	8.68
MFS:		
MIT	12.23	13.19
FinDv	9.89	10.66
GrtStk	8.39	9.05
CapDv unavail		
Speci	7.58	7.96
Sectr p unavail		
Emg unavail		
TotRet	10.60	11.13
GvSec p	9.27	9.73
GvPl p	7.03	7.38
FinBd	13.02	14.04
GvPr p	8.86	9.41
HiInc	3.60	3.88
HiIn2	5.60	5.88
MuBd	10.32	10.83
MuCA p	5.23	5.49
MuGA	9.79	10.28
MuMA p	10.62	11.15
MuMD p	10.90	11.44
MuNY	9.81	10.30
MuNC	11.23	11.79
MuSC	11.39	11.96
MuTN p	9.85	10.34
MuVA p	11.10	11.65
MuWV	10.86	11.40
MuHY	9.13	9.59
WldGv	13.41	14.08
WldTR	8.69	9.12
MFS Lifetime:		
CapG t unavail		
Globl t unavail		
Sectr t	9.57	9.57
Emg t	7.61	7.61

	Bid	Ask
NYMA	10.76	11.21
PacA t	16.40	17.54
PhnxA	8.01	8.57
RtBA	10.53	11.26
RtEqA	12.16	13.01
RtGIA	9.91	10.32
SciTA	7.26	7.76
SpVIA	8.32	8.90
StDvA	10.96	11.72
ST GA	9.98	10.29
BaVIB t	16.02	16.02
CaMB t	11.22	11.22
CFdB t	22.76	22.76
CaHIB t	5.89	5.89
CHQB t	11.10	11.10
EurB t	10.25	10.25
FFTB t	14.86	14.86
GlAIB t	9.88	9.88
GCvB t	8.26	8.26
IntHB t	10.18	10.18
MHYB t	10.09	10.09
MnInB t	7.86	7.86
MnIB t	9.31	9.31
NtRsB t	14.33	14.33
NYMB t	10.76	10.76
PacB tt	16.19	16.19
PhxB t	8.00	8.00
RtBnB t	10.59	10.59
RtEqB t	12.04	12.04
RtGIB t	9.91	9.91
RtInc t	9.54	9.54
SciTB t	7.16	7.16
ST GB t	9.98	9.98
SpVIB t	8.29	8.29
SDvB t	10.95	10.95
Merriman Fds:		
AstAll f	10.14	NL
BlCh	10.67	NL
CapAp f	10.02	NL
Govt	10.15	NL
MetLife StateSt:		
CaAp p	10.87	11.32
Engy p	9.57	10.02
EqInc p	8.10	8.48
EqInv p	10.15	10.63
GvSc p	6.85	7.17
GvtIn p	11.61	NL
HiInc p	4.62	4.84
MgdA p	7.22	7.56
TxEx p	7.30	7.64
Midwest:		
Grow p	11.15	11.71
US Gv p	10.02	10.44
US Tre p	9.06	9.44
IntGv p	10.08	10.18
TF In p	10.09	10.19
Monitor Funds:		
Bond p	19.87	19.87
Grwth p	20.06	20.06

هكذا من الاصل

Korea Seeks To Diffuse U.S. Trade Tensions

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — President Roh Tae-Woo of South Korea said the United States has mistaken a campaign by Seoul against excessive consumert pending on luxuries for an official campaign to curb imports, and has called for diplomatic efforts to defuse a looming trade conflict, according to reports Sunday.

Mr. Roh told members of his Democratic Liberal Party at a luncheon that Washington "does not know the real motive behind the campaign because of a lack of communication," The *Korea Times* reported.

The comments by Mr. Roh followed a threat of retaliation by the U.S. trade representative Carla A. Hills, who strongly complained about the campaign in a U.S. television interview.

Seoul officials insist the campaign is a broad-based citizen-led drive to curb conspicuous consumption, while foreign trade partners, most notably Washington, say the government is behind the effort, which they say curbs imports.

Mr. Roh called on his party to step up diplomatic efforts to resolve the growing trade conflict, the English-language daily said.

Members of a "Uruguay Round Task Force," formed to tackle the stalled General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade liberalization talks, would soon visit Washington to explain Seoul's position to the administration and Congress, a presidential aide Son Chu-Whan, was quoted as saying.

The economic planning minister Lee Seung-Yun will also visit Washington in February to try to ease the trade frictions.

From Comic Books To Trade Barriers

By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Of all the obstacles and frustrations that American companies have encountered trying to sell goods in the South Korean market, nothing quite matches the recent publication here of a comic book titled "Our Body and Soul."

The comic book, which was distributed in primary schools to about half a million South Korean children, discourages the purchase of imported food. It portrays a teacher telling his students that farm products from abroad contain poisonous chemicals, antibiotics and radioactivity. The teacher also urges the children to make sure their mothers buy no imports.

"Why don't we all follow our mothers to the market and monitor them?" the teacher asks. "OK," the class agrees.

The comic book, U.S. government and business officials here say, is symptomatic of an officially inspired campaign against imports that started last spring and has recently reached near-hysterical proportions.

According to the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea, the 56-page book is just one of the more egregious in a series of actions — ranging from new taxes to official harassment — that are intended "to increase the anti-foreign bias of an already difficult-to-crack market."

The South Korean government asserts that it had nothing to do with the comic book, which was published by a national federation of farmers' cooperatives. The comic book's message, officials say, was regrettable and should not be blamed on the government, an explanation Americans here find difficult to swallow in view of the fact that the farm federation became independent of the government only last year.

Many Americans here view what has been happening as a classic case of a protectionist-minded country flouting the spirit of free and fair trade. They contend that South Korea deliberately sought to curb imports when the nation's trade surplus started to shrink. The government, they add, ended up losing control of the situation because of Koreans' traditionally xenophobic impulses.

"I think the government underestimated the momentum this would generate," said Robert J. Gregory, president of the American Chamber of Commerce.

South Koreans say the U.S. interpretation reflects a complete misunderstanding of their economic system and culture. What appears to outsiders as a government campaign against imports, they say, is actually a widely supported social movement against the consumption of luxury items in general, based on the traditional Confucian value of frugality.

Not all the trade friction is merely cultural. Several consumer groups, angry over perceived U.S. "interference" in Korea's domestic affairs, threatened a boycott of American goods unless the United States apologized for its trade pressure.

The trade controversy is raising the prospect of a nasty turn in relations between Washington and Seoul, which before now had been staunch allies in the fight against communism.

With exports of about $20 billion each year to the United States, South Korea's largest trading partner, Seoul's huge conglomerates have become formidable competitors in a wide array of industries, and U.S. trade officials are much less willing than before to overlook South Korean transgressions.

VDT Makers Respond to User Fears

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several companies that make video display terminals have recently introduced, or said they would produce, models that emit reduced levels of very low frequency electromagnetic radiation.

Going further, several American computer makers, including International Business Machines Corp., have promised to meet new Swedish guidelines that tighten the regulations for very low frequency emissions and also introduce a new category, calling for reduced extremely low-frequency emissions.

Apple Computer Inc. disclosed last week that all three monitors introduced in October already meet the new guidelines and that its 12-inch monochrome monitor also meets the very low frequency standards.

Apple has not embraced the Swedish guidelines, but is "working very closely with industry groups worldwide" on radiation standards, said a company spokeswoman, Marianne Lettieri.

The companies are quick to assert that they do not acknowledge a health or safety problem.

"We would be naive not to acknowledge the concern that is out there," said Rita Black, an IBM spokeswoman. "But we believe our VDTs, including those currently installed, are safe to use."

While IBM, the Digital Equipment Corp. and several other American companies have offered low-emission VDTs for sale in Europe since 1989, they have downplayed the availability of those monitors in the United States.

Analysts have suggested that the company was afraid of raising questions in customers' minds about the safety of millions of IBM terminals now in use.

Whatever the explanations provided by the computer companies, it is clear that demand is growing for low-emission monitors, amid rising public concern about the possible adverse health effects of electromagnetic fields and about the safety of using computers in general.

U.S. Bonds Show Little Change

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. Treasury securities were little changed last week, as dealers shut their books on 1990 and looked ahead to the first economic reports of 1991.

The government's bellwether issue, the 8¾ percent bonds that mature in 2020, closed Friday at a price of 104 31/32 to yield 8.29 percent, up a bit from a yield of 8.27 percent a week earlier.

Economists said the latest data on the economy, showing further weakness in November, were generally favorable for the fixed-income market as they suggested that interest rates might fall further.

The data included a report that the government's index of leading economic indicators fell by 1.5 percentage points in November, the fifth straight month that the forecasting gauge has shown a decline.

Important clues to how the economy performed in December will come with the release U.S. purchasing managers index on Wednesday, and the unemployment report for December on Friday.

The crucial jobless data are expected to show a decline of 150,000 in nonfarm payrolls for December, after a drop of 267,000 in November, economists said. Unemployment is expected to rise to 6.1 percent from 5.9 percent.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"There is no indication here that the economy is doing any better," said Robert Chandross, chief economist at Lloyd's Bank. "There is a widespread perception that the December data will look bad. I think that view will be validated by the numbers."

But dealers said overall trading is expected likely to be nervous as the countdown begins in the Middle East toward Jan. 15 deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

The bond market "is very skittish" about the Middle East situation, said Stephanie Murphy, economist at Manufacturers Hanover Securities Corp.

The outbreak of a shooting war in the Middle East is expected to prompt widespread selling of long-term bonds, at least initially, because it would mean sharply higher oil prices and higher inflation.

Elsewhere in the markets last week, year-end pressures continued to buffet the overnight rate for bank loans in the federal funds market.

On Friday the funds rate moved in a wide range of 9 percent to 6.50 percent, a level which is below the 7 percent rate that most analysts see as the Federal Reserve Board's target.

Other short-term rates continued to edge lower, however. Three-month Treasury bill rates dropped to 6.42 percent from 6.56 percent a week earlier, while six-month bill rates eased to 6.53 percent from 6.60 percent the previous week. *(NYT, Reuters)*

Air Cargo Rules Upset Firms

By Steven Prokesch

New York Times Service

LONDON — New regulations taking effect this week will give many European-owned air-cargo companies more freedom to operate in the express-delivery business in Europe.

But the U.S. and Australian companies that now dominate the fast-growing business complain that the change will leave them at a disadvantage.

Among express cargo companies in Europe that are all or partly U.S.-owned are DHL Worldwide Express, Federal Express Corp. and United Parcel Service Inc.

Industry figures are scarce, but DHL and TNT Ltd., an Australian company, are generally considered the biggest companies in the door-to-door express-delivery business in Europe, followed by Federal Express and United Parcel Service.

The decision to deregulate the industry was reached on Dec. 17 by the transportation ministers of the European Community's 12 member countries.

Some officials of the non-European companies that will be affected by the decision see it as the latest example of how unified trade actions by European nations can hurt U.S. companies doing business in the region.

The new rules essentially give cargo airlines owned or controlled by citizens of European Community nations full freedom to fly between any two member countries.

The airlines will also be able to pick up and discharge cargo on routes that include stops in more than two countries.

The new regulations, which go into effect Jan. 1, supersede a patchwork of agreements that had to be negotiated between individual countries.

Under those air rights, a plane flying a London-Paris-Frankfurt route, for example, could discharge cargo in Paris but might not have permission to pick up cargo there.

Any existing air rights that companies had negotiated with individual countries will not be affected by the new regulations, so the immediate impact on companies based outside the European Community is not likely to be great.

> **'Other companies are better able to improve their services vis-à-vis these increased freedoms.'**
>
> **Richard F. Gerber, a lawyer for Federal Express.**

But any renewal or changes in those rights will remain at the discretion of individual countries.

More important, air-freight executives say, restrictions on companies operating their own fleets in Europe to lower their costs and improve service could make it easier for others in the business to challenge DHL, TNT, Federal Express and United Parcel Service.

"It would put us on a negative footing from other companies that are better able to improve their services vis-à-vis these increased freedoms," said Richard F. Gerber, a lawyer for Federal Express.

Federal Express, United Parcel Service and TNT use independent European airlines to fly cargo for them. In some cases, the express companies buy planes and lease them to the airlines.

The express companies also use the major European passenger airlines to carry cargo. As a result, they will not be affected initially.

The United States and other countries will probably have to negotiate civil aviation treaties with the European Community to replace those they now have with each of the 12 members of the community.

In a telephone interview from Brussels, Frederik Sorensen, a European Community official involved in aviation, denied that the community had the future negotiations in mind when it drew up the new measures to deregulate the air-cargo industry.

But he acknowledged that for non-Community carriers to obtain the new freedoms, their countries would have to grant equivalent rights to community carriers.

He said a major goal of the community was to persuade the United States to raise its 25 percent limit on foreign ownership of U.S. airlines.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japan to Maintain Rice Import Ban

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — Japan's new agriculture minister, Motoji Kondo, said he would maintain his country's opposition to rice imports.

"I will keep the policy line which my predecessor has maintained" of shutting out foreign rice from the domestic market, Agriculture Minister Motoji Kondo, who succeeded Tomio Yamamoto in the position, told a news conference Saturday.

Tokyo has consistently rejected rice imports in favor of self-sufficiency in food, and the Diet has legislated against imported rice. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Ford and VW Agree to Link in Brazil

SAO PAULO (AFP) — Shareholders of the Brazilian affiliates of Ford Motor Co. of the United States and Volkswagen AG of Germany on Saturday approved a merger of both companies to form a new concern called Autolatina of Brazil.

Ford and Volkswagen have been linked to the holding company Autolatina Trade, Business & Participation Ltd., formed in 1987. That company will now control Autolatina of Brazil.

The merger must still be approved by anti-trust authorities of the Brazilian government.

Polish Stores Told to Accept Zloties

WARSAW (AFP) — The government has told Polish stores that currently sell consumer goods for hard currencies that as of Jan. 1 they must accept only the Polish zloty, the PAP news agency announced Sunday.

Government-owned store chains Pewex and Baltona, which sell Western products such as foods, cosmetics and household appliances, will now post prices in zlotys, the agency said.

The same rule will apply to other stores, including private and foreign-owned firms. Since last year, the zloty has been "locally convertible" at a rate of 9,500 to the dollar.

Taiwan-East Europe Trade Surges

TAIPEI (AFP) — Trade between Taiwan and eastern European nations totaled $464.3 million in the first 11 months of this year, a 41 percent increase over the same period of 1989, the Board of Foreign Trade said Saturday.

Exports to the nine countries of Eastern Europe in the January-November period increased 84 percent, to $184.4 million, while imports from the region surged 18 percent, to $279.9 million, the board said.

Poland replaced the Soviet Union as Taiwan's largest East European trading partner for the 11 months, registering two-way trade of $149.8 million, up 91 percent, it said.

Bundesbank Representation Sought

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — A regional German state will propose new legislation to force the Bundesbank to expand its polity-making council to take in new representatives from eastern Germany, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung newspaper said Saturday.

The council currently comprises the seven board members and the presidents of the central banks in the 11 regional states. German unification and the creation of five new states in eastern Germany mean a new structure has to be found by Oct. 3, 1991.

The state wants the board expanded to include 16 regional central bank presidents in addition to the seven executive directors. But senior Bundesbank officials have said that these sort of numbers would create an unwieldy structure and reduce the council's decision-making ability.

Korea 1990 Inflation at 9-Year High

SEOUL (Reuters) — South Korea's consumer and wholesale prices jumped by 9.4 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively, in 1990, the highest in nine years, the Economic Planning Board said Saturday.

The report said the consumer price index rose 0.3 percent to 133.8 in December from November when it fell 0.1 percent, while the wholesale price index rose 0.7 percent to 111.4, after a 0.1 percent fall in the previous month.

The annual price increases were the largest since 1981, when consumer prices soared 13.8 and wholesale prices by 11.3 percent.

Hanbo to Build New Steel Works

SEOUL (Reuters) — Hanbo Steel & General Construction Co. has started building a 1.22 trillion won ($170 million) steel works on South Korea's west coast, a spokesman said Sunday.

On completion in June 1996, the complex will bring the total steel production capacity of the company to more than three million tons a year from a current 930,000, the spokesman said.

Cuba and Soviet Union Sign New Trade Accord

Reuters

HAVANA — Cuba and the Soviet Union have signed a trade and economic cooperation agreement for 1991, maintaining their long-standing relationship despite U.S. pressure and growing economic problems at home.

The Cuban news agency Prensa Latina said Sunday that under the accords signed on Saturday in Moscow, Cuba would exchange sugar, nickel, citrus and new products like medicines and medical equipment for Soviet oil, cereals, chemicals, machinery and spare parts.

Moscow would also continue to support economic development projects on the communist-ruled island.

Prensa Latina gave no details on the value of the trade exchange, but said Soviet exports would be "adjusted" to the current needs of Cuba, which has been suffering severe shortages because of a U.S. economic embargo and disruption of trade ties with Eastern Europe.

U.S. President George Bush had been pressing the Soviet Union to reduce its support for President Fidel Castro's government.

PIZZA: *Chain Battles Red Tape*

(Continued from first finance page)

tended to fume and wait. "The Poles realized," he said, "you go out on the street and give 15 rubles for the nearest truck."

He drilled eager, inexperienced youngsters in the arts of pepperoni-pizza production and relentless good cheer.

"This is something the Russians don't understand," he said. "You don't want trained cooks. You want kids off the street. Within a few weeks, they are the best pizza cooks in the world."

Mr. Rafalat found the sanitary codes arcane, with officials standing on every provision. "The Russians will drown you in papers," he said.

Soviet laws required Rafalat to divide both restaurants into two sides, ruble and hard currency.

The ruble side, where a large Evropeskaya, or European, pizza with ham, beef and mushrooms costs less than $4 at the tourist exchange rate, usually has long lines by night.

On the hard-currency side, where it costs more than $14, there is seldom a wait. "We have got a lot of hard-currency costs," Mr. Rafalat said. "We need hard-currency earnings."

Then there was the matter of supplies. Mr. Rafalat's insistence on predictable deliveries and consistent quality mystified Soviet officials, he said.

OUTLOOK: *Strong Exports Should Boost American Business in 1990*

(Continued from page 1)

gradual pickup in economic activity in the final six months. While that is an optimistic scenario it is well within the range of mainstream forecasts.

But all the predictions are hedged by the uncertainty over the crisis in the Gulf, which makes the international economic situation "fraught with uncertainty," said John E. Jelacic, senior international economist with the Commerce Department.

Nonetheless, Mr. Farren said that the expected stronger economic growth in Europe and Asia, combined with a weaker U.S. dollar, will boost overseas sales of made-in-America products. He said that economic growth in the rest of the world should average 2 percent, higher than in the United States, and that growth is expected to be greater in certain countries that are prime American export markets.

Import growth is also dropping, he said, as the lower dollar makes foreign products more expensive here and slow economic growth cuts demand.

"The biggest issue to me is whether American manufacturers will see the opportunities overseas early enough to take advantage of them," Mr. Farren said. "Now is the year to look overseas. You have never seen a better set of circumstances for American companies to look overseas for sales and growth."

Although exports amount to only about 10 percent of U.S. gross national product, the Commerce Department reported that overseas sales accounted for about 70 percent of the total economic growth during the first nine months on 1990.

"Manufactured exports kept the United States out of recession in early 1990, and will be critical to continued U.S. growth," Jerry Jasinowski, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said last month.

U.S. exports have grown 7 percent, or $25 billion, in the first 10 months of 1990, setting a monthly record of $34.8 billion in October.

Underscoring the optimistic Commerce Department forecast on exports, the American Electronics Association estimated earlier this month that the electronics industry trade deficit with the world will shrink 90 percent this year, to $1.9 billion, from $9.6 billion in 1989.

"Most of the improvement was due to a surge in exports by U.S. electronics firms," said the association president J. Richard Iverson.

Electronics exports grew 15.4 percent in the first nine months of the year, totaling $52 billion, while imports increased less than 3 percent.

Mr. Farren noted that many electronic imports are components that are made overseas, then put together into complete computer systems in the United States.

ECONOMY: *Recession Is Here*

(Continued from first finance page)

annual conference, questioned whether the Dating Committee should have issued so early a pronouncement.

One concern was that the declaration might help to discourage consumer spending, business investment or other behavior that gets a nation out of recession.

During a conference call about a week ago, six of the committee members agreed that key measures of economic performance all signaled recession, including the latest figures for industrial production, employment, retail and wholesale trade and personal income.

There was disagreement as to when the recession might have started.

Geoffrey Moore, director of Columbia University's Center for International Business Cycle Research, favored June. Most others thought the recession probably started in August, when jobs were clearly disappearing.

The most popular definition of a recession is one in which GNP, measuring the dollar value of all the goods and service that are produced in a given period of time, declines for at least two consecutive quarters, or a total of six months.

The Dating Committee defines a recession as "a recurring period of decline in total output, income, employment and trade, usually lasting from six months to a year, and marked by widespread contractions in many sectors of the economy."

Robert J. Gordon, a committee member from Northwestern University, believes that the economy has gotten progressively worse in recent weeks. But he said he had opposed the release, in part because of the outside chance that the economy might turn around.

To Our Readers

Due to slow market activity around the Christmas holiday, no international bond issues are listed this week.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless *otherwise indicated.*

Britain

Racal Electronics

6 Months	1989/90	1988/89
Revenue	1,030.	940.00
Pretax Net	97.41	82.47
Per Share	0.37	0.341

Germany

Degussa

Year	1990	1989
Revenue	13,930.	14,360.
Pretax Net	310.00	360.00

Japan

Mitsubishi Bank

6 Months	1989/90	1988/89
Revenue	2.18 T	1.67 T
Profit	57,640.	80,410.
Per Share	18.67	28.19

T: trillion.

United States

A & P

3rd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,610.	2,550.
Net Inc.	32.10	31.30
Per Share	0.84	0.82
9 Months	1990	1989
Revenue	8,620.	8,580.
Net Inc.	119.40	112.20
Per Share	3.12	2.94

Full name of company is Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea.

Bergen Brunswig

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,180.	1,090.
Net Inc.	17.00	14.90
Per Share	0.49	0.43

ConAgra

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	5,330.	3,860.
Net Inc.	88.30	43.90
Per Share	0.60	0.52
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	9,820.	7,060.
Net Inc.	146.20	113.90
Per Share	1.06	0.92

Dean Foods

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	554.80	487.50
Net Inc.	16.80	14.20
Per Share	0.42	0.53
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	1,070.	914.60
Net Inc.	32.70	27.80
Per Share	1.21	1.02

Dresser Industries

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,270.	1,090.
Oper. Net	69.80	65.80
Oper. Share	0.52	0.48
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	4,480.	3,940.
Oper. Net	174.30	163.40
Oper. Share	1.29	1.21

Net results exclude tax credits of $4.1 million vs $2.9 million in quarters and $10.1 million vs $4.6 million in full years.

Fleetwood Ent.

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	349.40	375.60
Net Inc.	6.61	13.20
Per Share	0.30	0.57

1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	738.70	770.40
Net Inc.	17.40	28.80
Per Share	0.78	1.25

General Mills

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,840.	1,630.
Net Inc.	118.20	91.40
Per Share	0.72	0.55
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	3,580.	2,130.
Net Inc.	247.70	206.30
Per Share	1.51	1.25

1990 quarter net includes gain of $9.2 million.

Heinz

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,640.	1,530.
Net Inc.	139.80	125.40
Per Share	0.52	0.47
6 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	3,200.	2,980.
Net Inc.	283.00	251.90
Per Share	1.06	0.95

Humana

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,330.	1,110.
Net Inc.	75.00	63.80
Per Share	0.72	0.63

1990 net includes $10 million gain, $1 million charge and $9 million loss.

Int'l Multifoods

3rd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	577.20	550.20
Net Inc.	14.00	9.147
Per Share	1.08	0.78
9 Months	1990	1989
Revenue	1,650.	1,550.
Net Inc.	24.80	21.20
Per Share	2.07	1.64

1989 3rd quarter net includes loss of $4.7 million.

Economic & Monetary Union:
Business & The Single Currency

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12, 1991

Co-sponsored by

ASSOCIATION FOR THE MONETARY UNION OF EUROPE

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE PROGRAM

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Wim Kok, Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Finance, The Netherlands

A BANKING SYSTEM IN TRANSITION
Prof. Dr. Norbert Walter, Chief Economist, Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt

EMU — VIEWPOINT FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Giovanni Ravasio, Director General, Economic and Financial Affairs, European Commission, Brussels

THE STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR BUSINESS
Dr. Roberto Michetti, Finance Director, Ferruzzi Montedison SpA, Milan*

THE VIEW FROM A BRITISH MULTINATIONAL
Brian Garraway, Deputy Chairman, B.A.T. Industries plc, London

CONSEQUENCES FOR THE FINANCIAL SERVICES INDUSTRY
Tommaso Zanzotto, President, TRS International, American Express Travel Related Services Co., New York

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Elisabeth Guigou, Minister for European Affairs, France

THE USE OF THE SINGLE CURRENCY WITHIN THE CORPORATE STRUCTURE
Dominique Turcq, Director, EuroCenter Services, McKinsey & Co., Brussels

ASPECTS OF THE ECU CLEARING SYSTEM: ADAPTING TO A SINGLE MARKET
Dominique Rambure, Chairman, Ecu Banking Association, Paris

ADJUSTING INFORMATION, ACCOUNTING & REPORTING SYSTEMS
Malcolm Levitt, Partner, European Practice, Management Consultancy Services, Ernst & Young, London

THE ROAD TO EMU: PROBLEMS OF TRANSITION FOR THE KEY FINANCIAL CENTERS
Sir Michael Butler, Executive Director, Hambros Bank Ltd., London

CHAIRMEN'S CLOSING REMARKS
Axel Krause, Corporate Editor, International Herald Tribune, Paris
Dr. Stefan Collignon, Director, Research & Communication, Association for the Monetary Union of Europe: Paris

* Subject to confirmation

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £375.00 + VAT at 15%. This includes lunch, the cocktail reception and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance in pounds sterling. We regret that there can be no refund for cancellations received after February 1. Substitutions can be made at any time.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: The conference will be held at the Inter-Continental Hotel, 1 Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London W1.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION: A limited number of rooms are available at preferential rates at the Inter-Continental Hotel. To make your reservation please contact Frederique Larue on Tel: (44 71) 409 3131. Fax: (44 71) 493 3476.

REGISTRATION FORM: To register, please complete and return this form to. Jane Blackmore, Conference Office, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, England. Tel: (44 71) 379 4302. Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.

☐ Enclosed is a check for £431.25 made payable to the **International Herald Tribune.**
☐ Please invoice

Title (Dr, Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss) ______ First Name ______
Surname ______
Position ______
Company ______
Address ______
City ______ Country ______
Telephone ______ Fax ______ 31-12-90

هكذا من الأصل

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, December 28.

A

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
AaW Bd			1753	34½	32¾	34	+¾
ABS	.32	5.6	328	5¾	5¼	5¾	+½
ACC Co	.16	2.1	155x	8¼	7¾	7¾	−¾
ADC			849	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	
ADT	t		5542	21⅞	20	21⅞	+1
AEL			318	4½	4	4⅛	−⅜
AEP s			64	9⅛	8¾	8⅝	−½
AST			9529	36½	33	35⅞	+2⅝
AamRt	.10	1.1	144	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
AbingB	.09t		121	1¾	1½	1¾	−¼
Abram	.20	6.0	30	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
Acadin			369	1	1	1¼	−
Accel	.20b	2.7	35x	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	−⅛
Aclaim			15803	6	3⅝	5¼	+2
Acelo	.28	2.7	45	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	−¾
Acmt a			2	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅜
AcmeSt			1129	13½	13	13¼	+¼
ActARt			1127	1½	1¼	1⅜	
Acxiom			223	13¼	12¼	13¼	+⅞
AdacLb	.04t		11423	1¼	1	1⅛	+
Adage			274	¾	¾	¾	
Adapt			2124	9¾	9	9½	−¼
Adingt s			2810	11¼	9¾	10½	−½
AdiaSv	.16	.8	356	19⅞	19½	19⅝	−⅛
AdobeS	.24	.8	9490	31¼	28¼	29¼	−⅝
Adtec			66	3	2¾	3	+¼
AdvCir s			671	5⅛	4¾	5	
AdvRos			21	10	10	10	−¼
AdvLog			1968	10¼	9½	9¾	−¼
AdvMag			9	14¼	14	14	−1¼
AdvNkSv			1233	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+¼
AdvPoly			3489	2½	2	2⅛	−¼
AdvSem			99	2¼	2	2	−¼
AdvTel			745	17½	17	17¼	−⅛
Advanta	.12	1.2	339	10¾	9¾	10¼	
AdvoSv			571	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
AegisG	.20e	3.8	95	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+¼
Aequitrn			509	2	1¾	1¾	−⅛
Aegon	2.71e	4.3	125	63	61½	62¾	+¼
AerSvsl			766	⅝	½		+
Aerovx			387	2¾	2½	2½	
AffBcCp	.16i		1098	⅝			
AffBsh			204	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
AgncyR	.68t	9.5	1960	7¼	7	7¼	−⅛
Agnico g	.20	3.3	1650	6	5⅝	6	+⅜
Agourn			291	6½	6	6	−¼
Aicorp			354	9¼	9	9	
AirMd			367	5½	5¼	5⅜	−⅛
AirWisc			1087	6⅞	6⅜	6½	−⅜
Airtran	.16	2.6	254	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+¼
Akam	.07	3.6	152	2	1⅞	1	−
Akzo	1.36e	8.4	1487	22¼	21½	22¼	−⅛
Alalen	1.10	8.0	87	14	13½	13¾	+¼
Aldus			1399	26¾	25½	26	−½
AlexBr	.28	3.2	1591	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	−½
AlexBld	.88	3.9	2681	23	22	22¾	−¼
AlfaCp	.40	4.3	262	9½	9¼	9¼	+½
AliasR			2284	17¼	16¼	16⅞	−⅛
Alico	.15	.8	33	20	18⅞	19	+¼
AllAm s			298	⅞	¾	⅞	−⅛
AlegW			627	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
AlnOrg	.40a	1.3	8	31	28½	31	+2
AllenPh			2008	11	10¼	10⅞	+½
Alliant			4182	1⅞		1⅞	+⅝
AlldBk	.32	5.3	475	6	5¼	6	+⅜
AlldCap	.54r	3.7	402	14½	14	14½	
AldCall	1.80a	6.1	254x	16½	15⅝	16½	
AlldCl			313	14¼	13⅞	14	+¼
AlldGp	.48	3.9	103	13	12¼	12¼	−1
AlldRsh			203	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
AlovCaf			82	⅜	⅛	⅛	−
AllstFn			495	7	6	6¼	−⅜
Allwst s			10278	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
Alsette	.32	3.7	45	9⅞	8⅞	8¾	−⅛
Alphari			369	⅞	½	⅞	+⅛
AlpMic			329	2⅜	1⅞	2	−⅛
AltaGld	.06e	3.4	2790	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅝
Altai			36	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅞
Altera			1057	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
Altron			70	4	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
AmcorF	.50	4.1	115	12½	12	12⅛	+⅛
Amrlan	.48	5.5	10	9¼	8¾	8¾	−¼
Amerbc	t		500	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
AFFMi2	2.15e	31.9	95	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
AFFF	1.50	9.1	242x	16½	16	16½	−¼
AmFPr	1.30	11.1	147x	11¾	11¼	11¾	
AFTxE	1.00	16.7	558x	6⅛	6	6	
AFTxE2	1.28	18.6	454x	6⅞	6	6⅞	+⅛
AWAirl			2207	6¼	5½	5¾	−½
AmBcp	1.15e	8.7	15	14	12½	13¼	+¼
ABnkr	.50	5.7	521	9⅞	8¾	8¾	−¼
AmCaR			839	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	−⅛
AmCity			148	10⅝	9¾	10¼	
AColoid	.44	4.9	87	9	9	9	
AConsu			162	3¼	3	3	+⅛
AmEcol			91	6¾	6¼	6¾	
AFSvBu			112	4	3¾	3¾	−⅛
AFilm s			2527	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	−⅛
AFiltrn	.90	5.6	8	16	16	16	
AGreet	.70	2.1	1982	33⅞	32⅝	33½	+¾
AHltSv			1135	⅞	⅝	¾	+⅛
AIndF	.20e	6.2	6	4	3¼	3¼	
AmInte			2213	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	−⅛
AmLck	2.00e	66.7	205	3	2½	3	+½
AMS			952	18½	17⅞	18⅜	+¾
AMedE			3486	15¾	14¼	15½	+1¼
ANtIns	1.72	6.3	456	27¾	27	27½	−¼
ANuclC			305	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
AmNurs			85	2¼	2	2	
AmPac			683	9⅝	8½	8⅞	+⅛
APhyG			48	1⅛	⅞	1	+⅛
APwCv s			1908	19⅝	18½	18¾	−¼
ARepBc	.05e	1.1	146	4¾	4¼	4¾	+¼
AmRice			170	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
ASoft s	.24	1.7	1819	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
AmSII	3.25e	16.8	264	1⅞	1⅜	1½	+⅛
ATvCm			1076	36½	35¼	36¼	+¼
ATrav s			1473	12⅝	11⅛	12⅛	+⅜
AWood			28	3	3	3	−¼
AmAli	.27e	5.3	5885	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+½
AmFfBk			4031		⅞	⅞	
Ameritr	.64	7.5	4470	8⅞	7½	8½	+¾
Amgen s			13398	62¼	59	61¼	−⅝
Amistar			30	1	1⅛	1⅜	
AmtyBc	.10i		102	2⅞	2	2⅞	−⅛
AmskBk			5485	⅜	¼	⅜	
Amoskg	.60a	6.2	324	10	9½	9⅝	
Amserv	t		252	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
AmtcCo			628	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	−½
Amvest	.20i		958	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
Anlogic			115	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
AnalyTc	.17	1.7	8	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
Analy	.56	4.0	366	14½	14	14	−¾
Anangel	.90e	8.5	223	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Ancron			1176	2½	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
AnchSv			3343	1	⅝	¾	−⅛
AndrGr			54	7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅛
AndvBc	.50i		738	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
AndvTq			191	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	−⅜
Andrew			1063	21¾	21	21¾	+¼
Andros			956	7¼	6	7	+¾
Apertus			1198	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
ApogEn	.24	1.4	1704	17⅞	16¾	17	−¾
Apolan			1751	⅞	⅞		
AppleC	.48	1.1	28873	45	42¾	43	−2
Aplebee	.04e	.6	591	8	7	7	−⅞
ABiosci			341	41	39½	39¾	
ApldBio			4773	11½	8⅝	11¼	+1½
ApldMt			3801	23¼	21¼	21⅝	−⅜
ApldPw	.12	.8	1421	15½	14¼	14½	+⅛
ApldStr			5	5¼	4¾	5¼	+¼
ArabSh			4	¾	¾	¾	−⅛
Archive			2141	6⅛	5¾	5¾	−⅜
Arbur	.20	.9	913	22	19¾	22	+1⅜
Arctco			910	6¼	5⅞	6	
Arden			20	43	42	43	
ArgoGp	1.40	2.7	109	64	59	59	−1
ArlPch			172	4½	3¼	3¼	
[illegible]			1010	⅞		¾	+⅛
[illegible]			158	20½	18½	19⅞	+1⅛
Armor	.64	5.6	357	12⅛	11¼	11½	−⅜
Arnold	1.00	2.9	11	35	34	34	
ArrowFn	.72	7.2	277	10	9½	10	+½
Artel			1077	1½	1⅛	1¼	−¼
ArtsIG	.10e	2.4	96	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
ArtWay	.40	4.7	42	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
Ashton			5536	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−⅜
Asiamr	t		823	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
AsocTl			421	8	7	7¾	+½
Aspnim			333	1⅜	1¼	1¼	−⅛
[illegible]			291	2¾	2½	2½	
AsoBnc	.72	3.9	320	18½	18	18½	+¼
AscCmA			275	29½	25¼	28	+2½
AscCmB			166	29½	24½	27¾	+3¼
Astec			33	3¼	3¼	3¼	
AstrM s			112	8¼	7¾	8¼	+½
Astrcm			91	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
Astran			341	1⅞	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
Astrosy			253	3½	2¾	2¾	−½
Atek			258	4	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
Athey	.10e	2.0	254	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
Atkinsn	.48i		637	7½	6⅝	7¼	+¼
Atlntd	.40b	5.5	39x	8½	7¼	7¼	+¼
AtlAm			16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
AtlSeAr	.50	3.0	321	17¾	16¾	16⅞	−⅛
Atwd s	.52e	2.5	179	21¼	20½	21⅛	+⅜
AtwdOc			3380	13½	13	13⅛	−⅛
AulTrT			119	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
Autoclv	.24	3.9	269x	6½	6	6⅛	−¼
Autodk	.40e	.8	5217	57¾	50¼	50⅞	−1⅞
Autodie			203	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−½
Autoinf			467	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
AutoCp			9	9	8¼	9	+⅜
Avntek			5765	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Avatar			699	13	11¼	11⅞	−1⅜
Avndle	.92	15.3	960	6⅛	5⅝	6	+⅜
Aztar			5198	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
AztecM	.10b	2.3	139x	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−¼

B

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
BB&T s	.84	5.4	545	16	15½	15½	−¼
BH Bnk	.50i		249	2½	2½	2½	−¼
BEI El	.08	1.4	124	6¼	5¾	5¾	−⅛
BEI			465	2¾	2⅜	2½	+⅛
BF Ent			18	3¼	3	3	
BFS NY			55	5	4¾	5	+½
BGS	.60a	3.0	2	21½	20¼	20¼	−⅜
BHA			420	15¾	15¼	15⅞	−⅜
BHA B			41	16¼	14¾	14¾	−1
BI Inc			844	11⅝	11	11⅞	
BI LA	t		9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
BMA	1.20b	5.5	361	22¼	21	21¾	+½
BMC Sf s			1355	29	27¼	29	+1⅜
BMJ	.60	8.7	81	7½	6⅞	6⅞	−⅜
BMR Fn			168	3	2⅞	2⅞	−¼
BNH	.24i		329	3⅛	2⅝	3	+½
BSB Bcp	.72	5.4	53	13¼	12¾	13¼	+½
BT Fin	.88	6.8	13	13¾	13	13	
BT Shp			911	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
BTR	.08	3.2	441	2¾	2½	2½	−¼
BTU Inl			1241	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
Babage			78	9⅛	9	9	−⅜
Badger	.48a	3.0	34	15¾	14⅞	15¾	
Bailey			37	¾	⅝	¾	−
BkHo wt			1811	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+¼
BakerJ	.06	1.4	2184	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	−⅛
Balchm	.04	.7	45	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
BaldPia			3	6½	6½	6½	
Balard s	.07	.3	958	23½	21½	22¾	+1
Baltek	.15	3.5	94	4½	4	4¼	
BncPop	.80	5.5	226	14¾	14¼	14½	
BcpHw s	1.84	4.8	1822	44¼	42½	43¼	
BcMiss	.92	5.0	35	18¼	18¼	18¼	
BcpNJ	.46	5	204	8½	8¼	8¼	−¼
Banctec			413	11¼	10	10	−1
BandsA	.38	10.1	232x	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+½
BangH	1.28	8.1	1534	16¼	15⅝	15¾	−½
BankAH			309	1¾	1½	1¾	
BkGrn s	.44	2.6	13	18	17	17	−1⅛
BnkNH	.20	4.0	124	5¼	4½	5	−¼
BkSou	.52	8.2	1259	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
vjBkest			6235			⅛	−⅛
Bankrs	.72e	2.3	677	10½	9½	9¾	−⅜
BnkFst	.28	7.0	153	4⅛	4	4	−¼
BkrNte			694	⅛		⅛	−
Bknth	1.08	12.7	139	9	8¼	8½	
BkIowa	3.56	5.2	492	69	65½	69	+3¾
BkMAm			307	7¾	7¼	7½	−½
BkWorc	.25i		2756	5½	4¾	5⅛	−⅜
BanPnc	1.36	3.2	41	43½	42	42	−1½
Banta	.56	2.3	583	25¼	24¼	24⅝	−¼
BaretRs			519	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
BaryJW			136	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
Barton			6253	1⅛	⅞	1	
BsTnA			978	1¼	1	1¼	
BasAm			295	7¾	6¾	7	+½
BasPtr			20	18¼	18	18	+¼
BsetF	1.00a	3.1	134	33¾	31¾	31¾	−1
BayVw	.60	4.3	237	14¾	14	14	−½
BayBks	1.20	9.2	2029	14¼	13	13	−1
Bayprt			588		¼	¼	
BEAvion			1911	7¼	7⅛	7¾	+¼
BeauCit	.28	1.8	205	16¼	15	15½	+½
Beebas	.37i		75	4⅜	3⅞	4	−¼
BelFuse			123	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
BellW s			241	1¼	½	½	−⅛
BellSv			302	¾			−
Belmrl			244	⅝	½	½	−
BenJer			188	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
Benhan			86	1	⅞	⅞	
Berkley	.46	1.2	525	40	37½	37½	−1⅛
BerkGs	1.28	8.4	104	15½	15¼	15¼	−1⅛
BerkGl	.32	2.8	52	12	11½	11½	−⅜
BernBc	1.08	2.6	2042	42¾	41¼	41¾	−1¼
BetzLb s	.12i		433	8¼	7⅝	7¾	−½
Big B			698		⅝		−⅜
BigOTr	.03e	.2	277	12⅞	12⅝	12½	+⅛
Bindly			60	2⅜	2¼	2¾	
BingKg			47	14⅝	14	14¾	+⅜
Biogn wt			59	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
BioLog			4215	29⅞	27⅞	29	+1⅛
Biogen			617	48⅞	46½	47¾	+1
Biogn pf	2.17	4.4	3352	37⅝	36	36⅛	−½
Biomet			287	1⅞	1½	1½	−¼
Biospit			104	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞	
BioTInt			88	14	13¼	14	+½
BirdCp	.20e	1.4	249	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
BirdMd			142	9	8¼	9	+⅜

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
BizMrt			1248	7¾	7	7½	−¼
BlockI	.35e	3.7	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+¼
Blau			4	1¼	1¼	1¼	−¼
BlisLau			43	5	4	4⅝	+⅜
BlocDv			1400	5	4½	5	+¼
BlckD	.80b	2.1	58	38⅞	38¼	38½	−¼
BRdg un			13	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	−¼
BoatBn	2.12	6.7	2100	32	30⅝	31¾	+1
BobEvn	.26	1.8	1422	14¾	14¼	14½	−⅛
Bohema	.20i		533	11	10½	10½	
BonvlP			4967	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
BooleB			117	14⅞	13⅞	14¼	+½
BoonEl			32	3	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
Borlnd			3998	31⅞	30⅝	31⅛	+½
BostAc	.28	1.4	16	19⅝	19	19⅝	
BostBc	.60	4.4	368	13½	13¼	13½	+¼
BstnDig			97	2¼	2	2⅛	+⅛
BstnFB	.12i		1376	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
BostTc			4666	2⅛	1⅞	2	−¼
BlvdBc	.36i		681	13	12¾	13	
BradyW	.48	1.8	67	27	25	27	+3
Brantre	.36	9.6	7x	4⅛	3⅝	3¾	−⅝
Braids			76	2½	2	2¼	−¼
Brand s			1196	12⅝	12	12¼	
Brandn	.24	2.3	30	10½	10	10½	+¼
BrnldSv	.15i		95	2	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
Brkwt g			1188	⅝		⅝	
Brenco	.28	3.7	111	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+⅜
Brendle			58	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
BrdgF s	.24	1.3	189	20	18	19	+½
BriteV			693	4	3⅝	3⅝	
BdcstIn s			200	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
BdwyFn	.36i		39	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	−⅛
BrTom			1177	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
Brunos	.18	1.2	3044	15½	15	15⅜	
BrynMw	.60	4.3	54	17	13	14	−2
BckyFn			9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Buffet			3182	18⅝	17⅝	18⅜	+1
BuildT			5905	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+⅜
BullRGd			733	½	⅞	⅞	−
BurnpS			1045	9⅝	8½	9	−⅜
BurrBr			242	6½	6	6½	+½
Burrit	.32	10.2	886	3⅝	3	3⅛	−¼
BusnRc			127	12⅝	12¼	12¼	−⅛
ButlrMf			78	14	13	13⅛	−⅛
Bytex			852	7¾	5⅝	7⅝	+1⅝

C

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
CB T s	.48	4.5	43	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
CCA			200	½	⅞	⅞	−
CCB s	1.52	5.6	133	28½	27	27	−1
C COR			2469	4	3½	3¾	+⅛
CCNB	.80	5.8	264	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	−⅜
CEM s			66	10¾	10	10	
vjCFI St			995	⅝	⅝	⅝	
CFS	.15e	3.5	445	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
CFSB Bc			6	7½	7½	7½	−¼
CIS Tch			1127	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+⅜
CK FSv	.40	4.3	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	+1¼
CMS Df			349	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
CNB	.88b	4.1	24	21¼	21¼	21¼	
CPAC	.18e	3.1	20	6½	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
CPB	.64	3.9	75x	17⅛	16½	16½	
CPC Rx			143	1	¾	¾	
CSC Ind			784	½	⅜	⅜	+⅛
CSP			50	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
CTEC			406	15⅝	14½	14½	−1⅝
CU Bnc	.30	3.5	47	9	8⅝	8⅝	−⅜
CabotM			482	10	9⅝	9⅝	−½
Cache			1167				
CACI			758	2⅞	2⅞	2½	−⅛
CdbyS	2.16e	3.5	436	61⅞	60⅝	61½	−⅛
Cadein			1308	1	1⅛	1	+
Cadmus	.20	3.0	371	7	6½	6⅝	
Caere			2080	14⅝	13⅝	14½	+¼
CalGph s			162	5	4	4⅛	−⅜
CalRep	.40	2.3	112	19¼	16½	17½	−1½
Calgene			3480	6¼	4⅝	6	+1⅛
Calg pf			73	23½	20	23½	+3
Calgon	.32	.7	1079	44½	41¼	43½	+1¾
CalAmp			58	1½	1⅛	1⅞	
CalBio			944	9¼	8⅝	9	
CalFncl	.40	5.3	224	8¼	7½	7½	−⅜
CalMD			209	⅞	⅞	⅞	
CalMic			523	7½	7⅛	7⅛	−⅜
CalSBk			198	10⅞	10	10	−1
CalWtr	1.74	6.7	38	26½	25¾	26	+¼
Callon	.53e	38.6	99	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cambex			324	12⅞	12	12	−⅜
CamBio			5521	2⅞	2⅜	2½	−⅛
Candla			1708	22¼	21	21¼	−½
CannEx			75	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅜
Canonl	.36e	.8	60	47	46	47	−1⅝
Canonie			686	10	9¼	9¼	−¼
CanyRs			932	1⅞	⅞	1¼	+¼
Cany wt			10				
CCBT	1.00	9.1	100	11	10¼	11	+½
CapAsc			390	¾	⅝	⅝	−⅛
CapSw	.50e	2.6	76	19½	19	19¼	−¼
CapTr s	.10i	.7	11	14	13½	14	−1
CrdnlD s	.08	.3	1431	27¼	26½	26¾	−⅛
CardFn	.50	5.6	2	9	9	9	
CareGp			113	5½	5⅛	5½	
CarePts			2463	18⅝	18	18	−⅜
CarlCm	.48e	3.2	1431	15⅝	14⅛	14⅞	+½
Carmik			413	9½	8⅝	9⅞	+⅜
Caringtn			1874	6¾	6¼	6¼	−⅜
Carver			504	3¼	2½	2⅞	+⅞
Cascde	.60a	4.3	372	14½	14	14	−⅛
Cascint	t		2712x	3	2⅝	2⅝	
Caseys	.05e	.9	721	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
CastlEn	.06e	.7	119	8⅝	8	8¼	−¼
CathBcp			149	18¼	17¼	17½	−1
CatoCp	.02i		789				−⅛
CedrG s			476	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	+⅞
CdrG wt			50	⅜	¼	⅜	+⅛
Celgene			163	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+¼
CellTch			825	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+⅛
CellTc wt			10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Celcm s			1066	1¼	1	1	−⅛
CellCm			4070	29½	28⅝	28⅝	−⅜
Celrln			971	11¼	9⅝	10	−½
Cencor s			126	7⅞	7	7	−⅛
CentlBc	t		48	5⅞	5⅝	5½	+⅜
CtrBnk	.36	6.9	43	6	5¼	5¼	−½
Centrbk			2416	2⅞	2	2⅛	−⅛
CentxTl			1250	30¼	28½	30¾	+1¼
Centcor			1926	45	43½	44⅝	+⅛
CtlSou	.40	8.8	45	5⅛	5	5	−1¼
CnBsh	.80	5.7	374	14½	14	14	−¼
CtrCOp			348	2½	2	2⅛	+¼
CFidBk	1.52	5.8	1036	26⅝	24¾	26	+1¼
CtrlHld			126	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	
CJerBc	.90	10.0	947	9½	8⅝	9	+¼
CJerFn	.36	8.2	23	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
CPaFin	.44	4.1	30	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
CRsLfe	.28	6.1	51	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
CnSprn			44	13	12½	12⅝	+⅛
Centuri			844	½	⅜	⅜	−⅛
CntGld			575	⅞	⅝		−
CntyBc	.10	8.9	175	1½	1	1⅛	−⅜
CtrySo	.11e	2.0	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+½
Cenvst	.24i		950	1¼	⅞	1	
Cerdyn			100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cerbco			147	1¼	1	1¼	+⅛
Cerner			52	10¼	9½	9⅞	+⅜
Cetus			7011	7¾	7⅛	7½	
Chalone			25	9½	8⅞	8⅞	−⅜
ChmpPr			80	3⅛	2¾	2¾	−⅛
ChncCp			534	⅜		¼	−⅛
Chanln			163	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
ChrmSh	.12	1.1	8428	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
ChtOnB	.60	4.9	305	12½	11½	12¼	+⅜
ChtOnF	.60	4.4	725	14	12⅞	13½	+⅜
Chattm	.56	2.0	54	28½	28	28⅝	+1⅝
ChkPt			1041	9⅝	8⅞	9⅞	+⅛
ChkTch			461	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
ChmDsg			1141	7	6½	6½	
Chemfx			2259	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	−½
ChFab			32	21	20	20	
ChmFin	1.00b	2.9	884	35	33½	34	+¼
ChLea			2	12	12	12	
Chmpwr			372	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
ChryCp	.12	1.8	93	6⅝	6	6½	+½
ChesUtl	.86	7.3	7	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	−1⅛
ChestrV	.28	3.7	17	8	7½	7½	−1
ChDock	.32e	3.0	537	10⅝	10	10½	+½
ChldDis			60	1¼	¾	¾	−½
ChldWld			1369	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	−⅜
ChipsTc			1924	8¼	7¼	7¼	−1
Chiron			4529	44½	41	44¼	+3
Chitnd	.51i		325	6	5	5⅝	−⅜
Cimco			48	10⅜	10	10	
Cimflex			6157	⅞			+
CinnFn	2.44	2.9	447	85¼	83¾	85¼	+1½
CinMic			2430	1⅛	1⅛	1⅞	+⅛
Cintas	.23	.4	352	52¾	50	52½	+2½
Ciprico	.40e	14.5	568	3½	2½	2¾	−⅛
Circadn			184	1¼	⅞	⅞	−⅛
CirclFA			214	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
CircInc	1.14a	11.1	96	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	−⅛
Circon			503	10⅝	10	10⅝	
CircSy			193	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
Cirrus			6878	18	15⅝	17⅞	+1⅜
Cisco			6695	44½	41⅜	44⅛	+⅛
CtzBcp	1.08	7.3	116	15½	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
CtzBkg	1.20	6.1	155	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+1
CtzGtP	.50e	5.9	13	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
CtzInc s			299	4	3½	4	+¼
CtzUt A	t		1155	24⅝	23¼	23¼	−1½
CtzUt B			454	24⅝	23½	24¼	
CtyHld	.48	3.3	10	14½	14½	14½	−1
CityRs g			137				
CivicBc	t		73	8½	8	8	−½
Clarcr s	.78	3.7	332	22¼	20½	21⅛	−⅞
CleanH			1265	7⅜	6	6⅛	−⅜
ClevtRt			46	2⅝	1⅞	2	
ClifDr			60	11⅝	11¼	11¼	−¼
ClinDt			30	1½	1¼	1¼	
ClintGs			161	2¼	1⅝	2¼	+½
Cloth			1391	2	1⅞	1	−
CoOpBk	.30i		431	2	1½	1½	
CocaBtl	.88	4.6	311	19¼	18½	19	+¼
CoCaM			337	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
CoCa wt			51	⅜			
CodaEn			1035	2¼	2⅞	2⅞	
CodeAl			1235	6¼	5⅝	5¼	−⅜
Codenol			622	3½	3	3⅜	+⅛
Cognex			267	30¼	28½	29	+¼
Cognos g			9	8½	8½	8½	
Cohasst	.24	6.0	26	4½	3⅞	4	−¼
Coherni			1479	9⅛	8¼	8¼	−¼
CohoRs			118	7⅞	7¼	7½	−¼
ColabR			1222	1	⅞	⅞	−¼
Colagen			2466	23½	21¾	22¾	+½
ColBcp	.20	3.0	329	6⅞	6½	6⅝	−¼
ColnGp	.40	3.6	367	12	11¼	11¼	−¼
ClnGas	1.76	7.8	153	22½	22	22½	
CBcsp A	.60	9.6	747	7⅛	6	6¼	−⅞
ColCps	.64	2.9	288	22¼	21⅝	22¼	−¼
ColoNt	.16	1.8	974	9¼	9	9⅛	
Colorcs			2452	3	2⅞	2½	−⅜
ColFst			259	4⅛	4	4⅛	−⅛
ColHosp			482	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
Comair	.40	2.8	331	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
Comrco			740	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+⅛
Comcst	.12	1.0	4855	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
Cmc sp	.12	1.0	5021	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
Comcoa			34	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	−⅛
CmdlHd			1780	3⅜	2½	2¾	−1
Cmdial			613	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Comeric	2.60	6.2	2000	42½	41¾	42	−1¼
Cmer pf	4.32	9.2	41	48½	45	47	+1½
ComBc	.90r	13.1	270	7	6½	6⅞	−⅛
CmBc pf	1.50	14.0	380	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
CmBcsh	.72	3.1	332	23¼	22¾	23	
CmCir	1.40	3.1	148	46½	44½	45	+½
CmceBc	.10r	1.3	45	8	7⅜	7⅜	
CmBCol	.27i		127	5½	4	4⅝	+⅛
CmcFdl			781	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+¼
CmlTek	.68	4.9	140	14	13½	13⅞	
CwltBn	.88	7.0	234	13½	12½	12½	−⅜
CmCblNC	t		202	12½	11¾	12½	+½
ComSv	.24b	3.9	271	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
ComTrn			61	⅝	⅝	⅝	+¼
CmtyBc	.20	3.5	50	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
CmtyBn			34	3	2½	2½	−¼
CmtyBS	.76	9.8	62	8¼	7¾	7¾	
CBkPo	.70	3.8	11	18⅜	18	18½	−⅛
Comnet			151	8⅝	8¼	8½	−⅛
CmprsL			1751	11⅝	10⅝	11	−⅛
Cmptrx			454	3	2¾	2¾	−¼
Cmpch			821	4	2¾	3⅞	+⅜
Cmpcm			314	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	−⅛
CmpDt	.14	1.9	72	7½	7¼	7½	
CmptH			52	16	15¾	15¾	
Cmpldn			61	⅝	⅝	⅝	
CmpLR	.12i		67	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
CmptM			617	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
CmpPr			617	2	1⅞	1⅞	−¼
Comshr s			21	16¾	16	16	−¾
CmstR s			450	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−¼
CcdCom			332	4	3⅝	3⅞	
ConcCC			571	3½	3	3⅛	+⅛
CncCal			409	32	28⅝	32	+2½
ConCm h			1681	⅜	¼	¼	
Condor			8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
ConfTc s			432	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	−⅛
ConStP			467	2¼	1¾	1¾	−⅜
Conmed			570	11⅝	11¼	11¼	−¼
ConnWt	1.60	8.4	146	19	18¼	19	+⅜
Conslim			1741	21	17	20¼	+2
ConFbr			33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+¼
ConPap	1.28	3.4	555	38	36⅝	38	+¾
ConPd s			88	3½	3	3	
CnsTom	.34a	1.6	25	21¼	20	21	+1
CnslBc	1.44	19.9	2335	8	6½	7¼	−½
CBNE	.37i		173	3⅝	3½	3½	
Consul			6860		⅞	⅞	
ConsFn	.14	3.3	41	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
CnsFn pf	.85	11.3	5	7½	7½	7½	
ConWat	1.10	8.0	388	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	−⅜
ContlCt			1409	19¾	18⅞	19¾	+½
CtlHme	.10e	5.0	67x	2⅛	1½	2	+½
CtlMed			1781	15⅝	14⅛	15⅝	+¾
CtlMtg s	1.32i	28.2	80	5	4⅝	4⅝	+⅝
CtrlRs			682	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+⅞
CnvSol			333	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
Cooker			821	2⅜	2⅛	2⅞	+⅞
CooprD			122	⅞	⅞	⅞	
CooprL			60	6¼	5½	5½	−⅜
Coors B	.50	2.6	3469	20⅝	19	19½	−⅝
Copytle			1952	11¾	11	11⅝	
Corcom			204	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
Cordis			3784	24½	22¾	23	−1

(Continued on next page)

هكذا من الاصل

Can Market Cope With War?

Portfolio Managers Are Able to Maintain a Brave Face

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the Jan. 15 deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait and the possibility of a war afterward staring them in the face, one might expect portfolio managers and market analysts to be beside themselves with anxiety. Why are they so calm?

The answer is that since last August, when the Gulf crisis began, they have become adept at coping with uncertainty about war.

And when they look at the global picture, they see other factors clouding the outlook for the coming year far more than the situation in the Gulf.

These managers point to the decline in world economic growth, with the United States, Britain, Canada and Australia in recessions, the problems with banking systems in America and Japan and the high level of interest rates in Europe and Japan.

"To an extent, it is still the same question," Martin Paling, international strategist for James Capel Inc. in London, said about the uncertainty of war.

"The deadline does not necessarily say that you will have a war after the Jan. 15, even if the United Nations requirements are not met," he added. "We have no idea what is going to happen."

"I do not treat lightly the possibility of hostilities," said Lawrence W. Harris 3d, a director of Lombard Odier International in London. "But this is the most prepared for war portfolio managers have been in my lifetime."

That does not mean that a war would not send stocks down sharply in markets around the world.

This would be the likely immediate reaction, especially because some markets have rallied a bit since the lows reached in the autumn. But these managers and analysts believe that a war could be quick and that markets would rebound.

In fact, one portfolio manager stands ready with cash to leap in and buy when stocks drop if there is fighting. Another is already putting some cash back into stocks in case there is a negotiated settlement.

Mr. Harris knows a long conflict is possible, but he is counting on a negotiated settlement or quick war that would do no long-term damage to oil production.

"I am convinced there is so much oil out there that it is hard for me to believe that the price of oil would go up very much," he said.

Earlier this year, the uncertainity for stock markets caused him to keep 30 percent of the Worldwide Value Fund in cash. He has cut that to 18 percent so he can buy back some stocks, on the theory that there will be a settlement or quick war followed by an equities rally.

'We feel that the impact of a war on the medium-term economic performance would be limited.'
Martin Paling, international strategist for James Capel in London.

Mr. Paling of James Capel agreed. "We feel that the impact of a war on the medium-term economic performance would be limited," he said.

Asked about the threat of a war, he answered, "The real question is what is happening if peace breaks out."

Sander Cseh, who runs Cseh International in Philadelphia, has about 10 percent of his small fund in cash. He expects the drop in stock prices to be so shortlived if war breaks out that he is ready to snap up stocks should it happen.

Such strategies reflect the view that a war will not mean a long-term jump in oil prices, an analysis based on the recent sharp increase in oil production in Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing countries.

But beyond that, analysts and portfolio managers fall back on fundamentals — the outlook for the world economy and interest rates in general.

Although they are generally positive that global stock markets will rise moderately in 1991, after the sharp declines of 1990, there are seeds of doubt.

"The main thing that worries me is the possibility that the deterioration in the economy is worse than I thought," said Mr. Harris.

Madhav Dhar, a global strategist for Morgan Stanley & Co. in New York, who is much more bearish, believes that stock markets are too anxious for a rally, which he said means they are ignoring the shakey economic fundamentals.

Finally, there is the problem of the Soviet Union, the wild card in everyone's analysis. It is a country whose problems could send stock markets around the world reeling if something went seriously awry.

Mutual Funds: A Mixed Bag in 1990

By Carole Gould
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — How could you have made money in mutual funds in 1990? For most stock fund investors, the formula was clear: Stay in equities until July, then switch to money market funds for the rest of the year.

Investors who missed the July turning point didn't fare too well. In 1990, the average stock fund dropped 8.2 percent through Dec. 27, while Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost only 7.1 percent, according to Lipper Analytical Services Inc., which tracks mutual funds.

That's a far cry from last year's 23.8 percent stock fund gain and does not even compare well with 1987, when the funds finished up 2.3 percent despite the market collapse.

But while investors took a beating, the industry pulled through 1990 in fine shape. Total assets broke the $1 trillion mark for the first time, according to the Investment Company Institute, the Washington-based trade group.

"It's been kind of a rocky year, but fund assets have held up quite well," said Alfred P. Johnson, a mutual fund consultant based in McLean, Virginia. In fact, said Dean P. Eberling, a senior analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers, "1990 is shaping up as the best year for the fund industry since 1987, in terms of sales and assets."

Total fund sales during 1990 averaged $10 billion monthly, which Mr. Johnson called "remarkable, considering the uncertainty over the last few months."

He attributes investors' steady appetite to the product mix developed by the industry — when the stock market dropped mid-year, money funds and other nonequity funds got the business.

The biggest sales gains among stock funds were in growth-and-income funds, which combine fat dividends with the goal of capital appreciation.

On the bond side, sales of long-term municipals sizzled, probably because of recent tax hikes. Even more popular: single-state municipal bond funds, which invest in issues of one state, its municipalities and agencies; the funds' income usually is free of federal, state and local taxes.

While the overall performance of stock funds was dismal, a handful of investors finished 1990 happily.

They invested in the one group that turned in remarkable results: the nine health and biotechnology funds, which completed 1990 ahead 18.6 percent.

As for most everyone else, the goal was to limit losses and there were just a few ways to do that if one stuck to equities.

In the No. 2 position were utilities funds, which dropped only 1.6 percent, largely because of the cushion provided by their hefty dividend distributions. Third-best were science-technology funds, which lost 3.7 percent.

The biggest losers were the gold funds, down 25.2 percent. They were followed by funds that invest in the Pacific region, off 20.4 percent, real estate, down 17.3 percent, and financial services, down 15.2 percent.

What's ahead in the stock market for 1991? The consensus is a further drop during the first part of the year and then a slow recovery. Arnold Kaufman, the editor of Standard & Poor's Investment Outlook, says the Dow Jones industrial average may keep dropping, to as low as 2,100.

After that, he said, "We'll have a base-building period and a subsequent recovery to slightly higher than today, giving us a small net gain for 1991 of roughly 5 percent."

'It's been kind of a rocky year, but fund assets have held up quite well.'
Alfred P. Johnson, mutual fund consultant

Because they have been beaten down so hard, some funds stand to gain quite a bit more than that. "We're looking for value funds to take their place in the sun," said Don Phillips, vice president of Morningstar Inc., Chicago-based mutual fund consultants. Small-company stock funds, which have lagged for several years, may also do well.

As for bond fund investors, 1990 was "business as usual," said Mr. Eberling of Shearson. "Junk bond" funds fell through the floor, but most fixed-income investors had a relatively calm year and fared better than people who opted for stocks. The average bond fund gained 3.7 percent, according to Lipper.

The year's biggest winner after the health and biotechnology group was the 49-fund world income group, which gained 12.5 percent. There were two reasons for this success: Interest rates were higher abroad than in the United States and the dollar fell, making their investments more valuable.

By far, the year's hottest product was the short-term world income funds, which invest in short-term, high-quality paper in the United States and abroad. With yields more than 2 percentage points above money market funds, its assets soared to $7 billion, from $400 million at the beginning of the year.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The Amsterdam share market finished last week with the CBS all share index at 168.30, almost unchanged from the previous Friday, when it was 168.9.

Turnover for the three-day trading week was a mere 1.3 billion guilders, of which 0.7 billion was equities. A week earlier, volume was 6.8 billion guilders with 1.9 billion in equities.

Exposure to deteriorating economies, as in Britain, Australia and the United States, as well as to a weakening dollar, made shares of Dutch companies that do business abroad fall steadily from January onwards.

Euphoria about East Europe first pushed shares of local companies to a high by midyear before the Gulf crisis put an end to this uptrend.

The Amsterdam bourse generally lost 16 percent in 1990.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt stocks suffered a small loss in a holiday-shortened trading week reduced to only two days.

The DAX spot trend indicator ended the week at 1,398.23 points, off 16.65, or 1.18 percent, from the previous week's closing. For 1990 as a whole, the DAX, which had begun the year at 1,814.38, lost 23 per cent.

Volume on the eight German stock exchanges totaled only 4.82 billion Deutsche marks, against 22.63 billion DM the previous week.

The bond market was depressed, and the average yield on government issues rose to 9.09 percent, against 9.04 at the end of the previous week.

Hong Kong

Share prices dropped on the local market in this three-day week, with the Hang Seng Index losing 25.92 points or 0.8 percent to close at 3,053.75 on Friday.

Average daily turnover shrank to 317 million Hong Kong dollars, from the previous week's 601 million Hong Kong dollars.

Major investors shied away from the market after the Christmas break as they had already settled their books for the year, letting the index drop 12.98 points on Friday.

The market will open only for the morning session on Monday and will be closed on Tuesday.

Milan

Milan stocks made a small gain on the week, as the MIB index finished at 754, up 0.80 percent from the previous Friday.

There were only two trading sessions, and volume was naturally extremely low, with an average of 27 million shares changing hands per day against 45 million the previous week. The average value was 65 billion lire against 115 billion lire the prior week.

Operators said the market remained worried by the Gulf crisis and the Soviet situation, as well as by Italian political and economic developments.

Paris

Bourse stocks could not come up with a single winning session in the three-day trading week, as investors continued to fret about the Gulf situation, operators said.

Stock prices lost a total of 3 percent on the week, making a total loss this year of 24 percent on the basis of the CAC-40 stock price index. It closed the week at 1,517.93. According to the SBF index, which consists of 240 shares, the year's drop is 26.5 percent.

Volume for the week was low, and would have been lower still except for tax-related transactions carried out by some investors. They were taking some capital losses for use in offsetting capital gains scored in the first part of the year when prices were running up to a record high in April.

Some arbitrage operations were also noted during the week between the share market and the options markets. In the last two minutes of trading on Wednesday, one or several such operations took place, causing share prices to plunge suddenly, leading to an outburst of operator anger.

The Market Operations Commission has decided on an investigation to see whether there was some price manipulation going on.

Singapore

The Singapore stock market saw very slow trading when it resumed business Wednesday after the Christmas break, brokers said.

The Straits Times industrial index ended the year with a week's loss of 17.51 points 1,154.48, a drop of 22.1 percent from 1989. The Stock Exchange of Singapore all-share index, however, put on 4.29 points for the week to end it at 323.28.

Volume during the holiday-shortened week tumbled to 59.5 million shares worth 113.2 million Singapore dollars against the previous week's turnover of 149.8 million shares valued at 298.7 million Singapore dollars.

Brokers said trading was slow as many investors were still on holiday or were on the sidelines awaiting fresh factors. Sentiment was also subdued because of the impending New Year holiday, they noted, adding that investors were nervously monitoring the Gulf crisis and a possible global recession next year.

Tokyo

Share prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange ended 1990 trading on Friday with the Nikkei Stock Average registering the sharpest annual drop since World War II.

The index, an average of 225 selected issues, wound up the year at 23,848.71 points, which represented a decline of 270.89, or 1.1 percent, in the week after losing 229.90 yen the previous week.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all shares listed on the market's first section shed 30.99 points to close the year's final trading week at 1,733.83. It was a 35.50-point loser the week before.

There were only four trading days, with the market closed Monday for a national holiday.

Many investors were away from the market ahead of the year-end and New Year holidays. This made trading extremely thin, with average daily turnover falling from previous week's 404.5 million shares to 227.3 million shares. The value of stocks traded averaged 270.6 billion yen, down from the preceding week's 466.1 billion yen.

The year's final Nikkei price represented a drop of 38.7 percent from the end of last year, the sharpest annual fall since World War II, while the TOPIX fell 39.5 percent. The market has been hit hard by a series of discount rate hikes and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The market will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 3. It will open 1991 trading in a half-day session on Jan. 4.

Zurich

The Zurich bourse stagnated during a short trading week of low volume and prevailing pessimism about the Gulf situation.

The Swiss Performance Index finished almost unchanged at 908.19, compared with 908.76 the previous Friday. The Crédit Suisse indicator ended unchanged at 464.1.

Operators said they expect no significant change in the stagnant trend in the first few weeks of the new year, especially since the 1990 results of Swiss listed companies will not be very good as a whole.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Dec. 27	Dec. 19
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	9.08	9.07
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.85	8.81
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.36	8.32
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	12.28	12.22
French francs, less than 5 yrs	10.43	10.41
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.83	12.80
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.57	10.57
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.97	9.95
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.97	9.88
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	11.69	11.73
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	13.27	13.28
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.61	13.71
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.74	7.73
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.48	7.45

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

Dec. 27

Primary Market

	Cedel		Euroclear	
	$	Nons	$	Nons
Straights	66.70	834.90	526.80	769.30
Convert.	—	0.80	—	—
FRNs	—	—	13.50	592.30
ECP	1,643.20	833.10	3,394.30	1,595.10
Total	1,709.90	1,668.80	4,234.60	2,946.70

Secondary Market

	Cedel		Euroclear	
	$	Nons	$	Nons
Straights	3,975.20	10,516.50	12,938.20	10,901.80
Convert.	128.00	333.50	528.10	467.20
FRNs	1,431.10	1,287.20	2,450.10	1,646.40
ECP	3,083.40	1,597.20	2,655.50	1,871.10
Total	8,529.80	13,734.40	18,571.90	14,825.90

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

Dec. 28

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	7⅝	7 9/16	7 9/16
Deutsche mark	9⅛	9⅜	9 9/16
Pound sterling	14⅛	14	13⅝
French franc	9 15/16	10 3/16	10½
ECU	10½	10 9/16	10⅜
Yen	8 3/16	8¼	7 15/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

Dec. 28

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
31.12.92	100 1/32	100 3/32	7.23	7.28
15.11.93	100 24/32	100 25/32	7.45	7.45
30.09.94	99 28/32	99 29/32	7.66	7.64
15.02.96	100 12/32	100 13/32	7.77	7.74
15.10.97	103 17/32	103 18/32	8.06	8.02
15.08.00	102 14/32	102 15/32	8.13	8.10
15.02.10	109 1/32	109 5/32	8.31	8.29
15.08.20	104 28/32	104 30/32	8.30	8.28

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates

Dec. 28

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.47 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	7.14 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.75 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	n.a. %

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, December 28.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
MCA	43620	69¼	67⅛	69½	+1⅞
AmExp	33212	21⅝	19½	20⅝	— ⅜
AT&T	31501	30⅜	29⅞	30	— ⅛
ToyRU s	31201	23⅜	21⅛	21⅞	—1¼
MfrHan	28510	24	21¾	21⅞	—1⅛
OcciPet	27787	19⅞	18½	18⅝	—1⅛
Citicorp	27243	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
PhilMr	26468	51½	50½	50⅞	— ⅛
FordM	26142	27⅛	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
Exxon	25021	52½	50⅞	51⅞	+ ⅜
Unisys	24900	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
GenEl	23581	58	57	57⅜	— ⅝
Chase	23024	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅜
Navistr	22502	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
IBM	21804	114¼	113	113⅜	— ½
MesaLP	19920	2⅝	2	2⅜	
GnMotr	19724	35	34⅛	34½	— ¼
FedNM	19311	36¼	34⅝	35	— ⅛
WalMt s	19303	31¼	30⅜	30⅝	—1⅛
PanAm	19050	1½	1⅛	1¼	— ¼
USFG	18460	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
ChmBnk	17642	11½	10⅝	10⅞	— ½
PepsiC s	17425	26⅜	25½	25¾	— ⅝
GaGulf	17195	10	7½	10	+2⅛
Limitd s	16953	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ¼

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
ENSCO	13767	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
vjCntAr	9632	2	1	1⅞	— ⅛
WangB	7129	2⅛	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
WDigitl	5798	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
EchoBy	6336	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
DowC rt	5126	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
BolrPh	5021	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
FruitL	4464	8⅝	8	8¼	
CornCr	4613	15	13⅞	14	—1⅛
A-att2 sc	3893	5	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
BAT In	3813	11⅞	10⅞	11	— ⅞
NtPatnt	3749	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
ChevStt	3497	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅝
Amdhl	3635	14⅜	13⅞	14	— ⅞
Summa	3603	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
OMI	3541	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
Media	3475	18⅞	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
MoogmC	3342	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Galac p	3226	1⅞	1	1⅞	+ ⅞
Alarl	3123	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
DWG	2840	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
Intrmk	2823	2⅛	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
AT&E	2614	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ½
DI Ind	2564	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
NY Tim	2492	20⅜	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅜

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	349,870,000
Week ago	882,500,000
Year ago	485,710,000
Two years ago	456,420,000
Jan 1 to date	40,355,029,000
1989 to date	41,698,538,270
1988 to date	40,438,346,358

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	34,260,000
Week ago	64,700,000
Year ago	50,760,000
Jan 1 to date	3,308,540,000
1989 to date	3,125,030,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	783	1291
Declined	1006	634
Unchanged	344	272
Total Issues	2133	2197
New Highs	34	40
New Lows	111	118

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	307	454
Declined	454	331
Unchanged	234	206
Total Issues	995	991
New Highs	11	17
New Lows	91	95

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, December 28.

Option & price	Calls		Puts	
	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb
[illegible]				

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, December 28.

Option & price	Calls		Puts	
	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb
[illegible]				

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, December 28.
(Continued)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]					

TO OUR READERS IN GERMANY

It's never been easier to subscribe and save.
Just contact us at our Frankfurt office. Phone:
(069) 69 48 92 Fax: (069) 69 48 94

هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY SPORTS

Henefeld Answers Israel's Call

By Sandra Bailey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For Nadav Henefeld, one of the finest basketball players to come out of Israel, there was never any question of whether he could go home again, but simply of when the tug would become irresistible.

"There was so much pressure from people in Israel," says Henefeld, whose remarkable defensive skills last season, when he was just a freshman, led the University of Connecticut to a place among the National Collegiate Athletic Conference's final eight teams. "So much pressure throughout the season."

And what a season it was for Henefeld and the Huskies. Henefeld stole the basketball from opposing teams 120 times, the highest total in the United States and the third-highest in NCAA history. He averaged 11.6 points and 5.6 rebounds per game and was named newcomer of the year in the highly competitive Big East Conference.

He earned another name, too, from the New York City tabloids. Partly because he spent three years in the Israeli Army and partly because of his amazing ability to strip opponents of the ball, he was nicknamed "The Gaza Stripper."

Connecticut, meanwhile, ended a decade of frustration by winning the Big East tournament and going 31-6.

"I never thought I was going to leave after one year," Henefeld says now, the morning after his new team, Maccabi of Tel Aviv, lost to Paok Salonika of Greece, 91-82, in the Paris Christmas Tournament. "I don't think there is only one reason for leaving, but I think the pressure was a lot of it.

"I'd give everything to have another year like that."

Henefeld smiles, shakes his head and speaks elusively of the pressure, of how a homeland can reach halfway around the world and pull back a 6-foot-7 (2-meter), 226-pound (102.5-kilogram), 22-year-old forward who has established himself as a media darling and athletic force to be reckoned with.

"There were calls, faxes, letters, to me and to coach," he says, referring to Connecticut's coach, Jim Calhoun. "It was really, really hard."

There were no threats made, says Henefeld, and none that could be made. But the pull brought Henefeld to Tel Aviv in November 1989, shortly before Connecticut was to open its season, for a game pitting the Israeli national team and France. Henefeld scored 23 points, left two hours after the game and rejoined the Huskies in Anchorage for the Great Alaska Shootout, where in three games he totaled 29 points, 15 rebounds and 13 steals.

That was the beginning. By late in the season, teammate Steve Pikiell would be echoing what most of the northeastern United States felt about Henefeld when he told The Washington Post: "People have been waiting for a winner here and he's stepped in and become everyone's hero."

It was not without controversy, however. Before the season started, the NCAA received a letter, written in Hebrew, that claimed Henefeld had been paid to play in Israel, a charge proved untrue by NCAA and school investigations.

Then, on Jan. 20, Henefeld became a rallying point for Jewish Americans when he and Georgetown University's star center, Alonzo Mourning, had a run-in while both were going for a rebound in a game at the Hartford Civic Center in Connecticut. Press reports alleged that Mourning had made anti-Semitic and homophobic remarks to Henefeld, charges the Hoyas' coach, John Thompson, called "a flat-out lie."

Henefeld kept as low a profile as was possible at the time, but now says emphatically, "The remarks were not anti-Semitic." His evasive smile reappears and he says Mourning "did some things, blew me a kiss, you know," but says it was merely typical jostling of two players in competition.

Besides, he says, with a dismissive wave of his arm, if the incident had been as ugly as it was portrayed by some, "This would not be a reason to leave, it would be a reason to stay and show him."

Instead, Henefeld is trying to show them in Europe, although he admits that Maccabi's offense is not built around him. Even so, he is playing about 25 minutes a game and scoring in double figures. Maccabi is in the final eight of the European Clubs' Champions Cup, and has a European Cup game Thursday in Tel Aviv, against Kingston of England.

Should Maccabi make the final four in Paris this spring, there may be attention from the National Basketball Association. Henefeld won't talk about a timetable. "I don't think you can plan things like that," he says.

He knows Maccabi is not a natural jumping-off point for the NBA career he wants, that the play is far less physical than even at the top college level in the United States. He also expects pressure if his chance at an NBA contract comes. But he says he will withstand the pressure this time.

And if he forgets, he has his reminders: videocassette tapes of Connecticut's games last season.

"Maybe twice a week I put in a tape and watch," he says. "Again and again I could watch."

He plays back other scenes in his mind's eye: the fans lining the streets as the team returned to Connecticut from the season-ending loss to Duke, all the cheers and love outpouring. "Some things are going to stay in your mind forever," he says.

He stays in touch with Calhoun, expects tapes of this season's Huskies, ranked No. 13, and says, "I know everything that's going on with the team." But he is a professional now, his NCAA eligibility is gone and his mind is set on the future.

"There's nothing," Henefeld says, "like the first time."

Reuters

Henefeld, right, was a force for Connecticut.

■ The Short Guys in Europe

The World Basketball League, established for players no taller than 6 feet 5 inches, says it will become the first professional basketball league to break out of North America and set up its own European division.

According to the league commissioner, Steve Ehrhart, the WBL plans to attract European clubs to form up a Europa division in 1992 and play the WBL's eight teams based in the United States and Canada.

"The idea is that teams from Europe will break off from their regular season games and do a swing across America and Canada," he said. "In the same way, the North American-based teams will fly over to Europe to play over there."

Ehrhart said WBL officials would discuss the format of the Europa division at a conference in May. "But we won't be interfering with each country's domestic season or national team training," he said.

Maryland Pulls Off a Surprise

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — If Maryland's inspiration for playing well in the East Coast Athletic Conference Holiday Festival was that it was the only tournament in which the Terrapins could participate this season, the impetus certainly worked well.

A second consecutive dominant performance by Walt Williams led Maryland to a 78-69 upset victory over the 12th-ranked South Carolina and the tournament championship. The victory raised thoughts of what might have been were it not for the National Collegiate Athletic Association probation that bans the team from both the NCAA and Atlantic Coast Conference tournaments.

The sanctions, particularly the one keeping the Terrapins from the national title chase, in connection with this season's team seemed irrelevant as recently as week ago. But that was before Maryland's 6-foot-8 (2-meter) point guard went to work.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Williams scored 26 points Saturday night and 56 for the two contests and was named most valuable player.

Maryland was clinging to a 63-62 lead with 6:25 remaining when Williams hit a jumper from the lane. On the subsequent possession, South Carolina forward Joe Rhett seemed to have an easy lay-up but the attempt was pinned to the backboard by Williams for the block.

That was the start of a stretch in which Maryland held the Gamecocks without a point for nearly four minutes. In that span, the Terrapins ran off 11 consecutive points — seven by Williams — to regain control of the game. Maryland never trailed in the contest.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

No. 1 UNLV 92, Pacific 72: Stacey Augmon scored 26 points and Larry Johnson 18 as the University of Nevada-Las Vegas (6-0) won the Big West Conference opener in Stockton, California, with its 17th consecutive victory over two seasons.

No. 2 Arkansas 122, Jackson State 88: In Little Rock, Arkansas, Todd Day scored 31 points for the Razorbacks (10-1) in the blowout, including 15 during a 22-7 run.

No. 3 Syracuse 101, Wagner 55: Sophomore Mike Hopkins had a career-high 22 points in the 355th victory of Coach Jim Boeheim's 15-year career, tying him with Lew Andreas for most career victories by a Syracuse coach. Dave Johnson had 26 points for the Orangemen (12-0) in the game in Syracuse, New York.

No. 4 Arizona 102, Iowa St. 77: In Tucson, Arizona, Chris Mills scored 20 points as Arizona (10-1) won its sixth title in the six-year-old Fiesta Bowl Classic, extending its home winning streak to 54 games.

No. 7 N. Carolina 90, DePaul 75: Freshman Clifford Rozier scored the first five points for the Tar Heels (8-1) in a decisive 22-7 second-half spurt at the Red Lobster Classic in Orlando, Florida. David Booth scored 22 for DePaul (4-5), which lost its fifth straight game.

No. 8 Duke 97, Lehigh 67: In Durham, North Carolina, Bobby Hurley scored a career-high 20 points and Thomas Hill added 17 for Duke (9-2) against the nonconference Lehigh. Christian Laettner added with 16 points for the Blue Devils.

No. 10 UCLA 94, San Diego St. 74: In Los Angeles, Don MacLean scored 31 points and UCLA (10-1) went 27-for-28 from the free-throw line. Five players scored in double figures for the Bruins.

No. 13 Connecticut 90, Rhode Island 69: Chris Smith scored 26 points and pressure defense held Rhode Island to 40-percent shooting as the Huskies (8-1) won the Connecticut Mutual Classic in Hartford.

No. 14 Oklahoma 112, Tulsa 99: Brent Price and Jeff Webster sparked a 23-6 second-half surge that gave the Sooners (10-2) the All-College Tournament. Price had 17 of his 22 points in the second half and Webster 17 of his 19.

No. 16 Georgetown 63, Houston 51: Robert Churchwell scored 17 of his 21 points in the second half to pace the victory for the Hoyas (7-2), after two consecutive losses, in a game in St. Petersburg, Florida. Alonzo Mourning missed his third straight game with a sprained arch. Houston fell to 8-2.

Purdue 64, No. 17 Georgia 63: In Athens, Georgia, Jimmy Oliver scored 18 points as Purdue snapped Georgia's 15-game home winning streak. Georgia (7-3) got 19 points from Litterial Green.

No. 18 Kentucky 93, Louisville 85: In Louisville, Kentucky, Jeff Brassow scored 18 points, all on three-pointers, and Kentucky (8-2) was 13 of 26 from long range.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
x-Buffalo	13	2	0	.867	414	234
y-Miami	11	4	0	.733	313	225
Indianapolis	7	8	0	.467	264	330
N.Y. Jets	5	10	0	.333	279	331
New England	1	14	0	.067	171	433
Central						
Pittsburgh	9	6	0	.600	278	206
Cincinnati	8	7	0	.533	339	338
Houston	8	7	0	.533	371	293
Cleveland	3	12	0	.200	214	441
West						
y-L.A. Raiders	11	4	0	.733	320	256
y-Kansas City	11	5	0	.688	369	257
Seattle	8	7	0	.533	276	276
San Diego	6	9	0	.400	303	264
Denver	4	11	0	.267	309	361

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
x-N.Y. Giants	12	3	0	.800	322	201
y-Philadelphia	10	6	0	.625	396	299
y-Washington	9	6	0	.600	352	287
Dallas	7	8	0	.467	237	282
Phoenix	5	11	0	.313	258	396
Central						
x-Chicago	11	5	0	.688	348	280
Tampa Bay	6	9	0	.400	250	351
Green Bay	6	9	0	.400	258	325
Detroit	6	9	0	.400	363	383
Minnesota	6	9	0	.400	334	306
West						
x-San Francisco	13	2	0	.867	333	222
New Orleans	7	8	0	.467	254	258
L.A. Rams	5	10	0	.333	328	392
Atlanta	4	11	0	.267	322	358

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Kansas City 21, Chicago 10
Philadelphia 23, Phoenix 21

SUNDAY'S GAMES
Buffalo at Washington
Cleveland at Cincinnati
Dallas at Atlanta
Indianapolis at Miami
N.Y. Giants at New England
San Francisco at Minnesota
Detroit at Seattle
Green Bay at Denver
N.Y. Jets at Tampa Bay
San Diego at L.A. Raiders
Pittsburgh at Houston

MONDAY'S GAME
L.A. Rams at New Orleans
(End of regular season)

College Football

All American Bowl
N. Carolina State 31, S. Mississippi 27
Blockbuster Bowl
Florida State 24, Penn State 17
Peach Bowl
Auburn 27, Indiana 23
Freedom Bowl
Colorado St. 32, Oregon 31
Holiday Bowl
Texas A&M 65, Brigham Young 14

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	23	5	.821	—
Philadelphia	19	9	.679	4
New York	12	15	.444	10½
Washington	11	17	.393	12
New Jersey	10	18	.357	13
Miami	7	21	.250	16
Central Division				
Milwaukee	20	8	.714	—
Chicago	20	9	.690	½
Detroit	19	11	.633	2
Atlanta	15	13	.536	5
Cleveland	11	18	.379	9½
Indiana	11	18	.379	9½
Charlotte	9	18	.333	10½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	19	6	.760	—
Utah	19	10	.655	2
Houston	16	13	.552	5
Dallas	10	16	.385	9½
Minnesota	7	19	.269	12½
Denver	6	22	.214	14½
Orlando	6	23	.207	15
Pacific Division				
Portland	27	3	.900	—
Phoenix	18	9	.667	7½
L.A. Lakers	16	9	.640	8½
Golden State	15	13	.536	11
Seattle	12	14	.462	13
L.A. Clippers	11	17	.393	15
Sacramento	6	21	.222	19½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Milwaukee 27 37 18 27—109
New York 24 23 32 21—100

Pierce 6-13 10-10 22, Humphries 7-15 4-4 20; G.Wilkins 9-16 5-5 24, Ewing 8-19 4-7 20. Rebounds: Milwaukee 41 (Robertson 7), New York 48 (Oakley 13). Assists: Milwaukee 21 (Humphries 6), New York 25 (Jackson 7).

L.A. Clippers 24 25 27 16—102
Utah 21 37 39 34—131

Martin 6-18 8-10 25, Norman 9-17 5-7 23; K. Malone 10-13 11-14 31, J. Malone 10-14 8-8 29. Rebounds: Los Angeles 61 (Benjamin 10). Utah 55 (K.Malone 10). Assists: Los Angeles 22 (Garland 7), Utah 32 (Stockton 13).

Orlando 22 31 27 28—108
Charlotte 23 25 31 30—109

Catledge 9-21 6-11 24, Anderson 7-13 6-9 20; Gattison 7-8 5-7 19, Curry 9-13 0-0 18. Rebounds: Orlando 53 (Catledge 6). Charlotte 53 (Gilliam 14). Assists: Orlando 25 (Skiles 10), Charlotte 21 (Gill 6).

Portland 32 31 34 23—120
Cleveland 33 23 31 27—114

Drexler 13-21 1-2 28, Ainge 7-16 2-3 18; Nance 10-17 4-4 24, Daugherty 8-16 7-9 23. Rebounds: Portland 46 (Williams 11), Cleveland 51 (Daugherty 11). Assists: Portland 30 (Porter 11). Cleveland 38 (Valentine 11).

Houston 21 14 25 22—84
Detroit 27 22 29 21—99

Olajuwon 5-14 7-10 17, Thorpe 7-19 3-5 17; Dumars 11-20 7-7 30, Edwards 5-15 4-5 14. Rebounds: Houston 55 (Thorpe 12). Detroit 59 (Rodman 17). Assists: Houston 19 (Floyd 7), Detroit 24 (Thomas 14).

New Jersey 25 27 22 31—105
Indiana 28 28 32 26—114

Bowie 9-20 10-12 28, Theus 7-15 5-7 19; Person 9-16 4-4 23, Smits 10-21 3-3 23. Rebounds: New Jersey 54 (Dudley 10), Indiana 52 (Schrempf 11). Assists: New Jersey 22 (Bowie 7), Indiana 26 (Fleming, Miller 5).

Denver 35 26 27 45—133
Washington 48 33 36 44—161

Adams 11-24 8-9 32, Jackson 16-32 0-0 32; King 20-35 12-14 52, Grant 7-10 4-7 18. Rebounds: Denver 60 (Liberty, Wolf 9), Washington 62 (Ellison 9). Assists: Denver 24 (Adams 14), Washington 35 (Walker 8).

Golden State 28 32 33 37—130
Atlanta 42 28 32 32—134

Hardaway 11-18 10-13 35, Richmond 12-20 3-4 27; Wilkins 15-25 12-12 45, Willis 9-17 3-3 21. Rebounds: Golden State 43 (Marciulionis 9). Atlanta 51 (Wilkins 14). Assists: Golden State 25 (Hardaway 8), Atlanta 32 (Webb 13).

Seattle 27 23 16 25—91
Chicago 38 20 25 33—116

McKey 10-18 2-2 22, Payton 4-7 2-2 10; Jordan 10-24 11-11 31, Pippen 10-17 2-3 22. Rebounds: Seattle 44 (Kemp 7), Chicago 57 (Cartwright 13). Assists: Seattle 22 (Payton 6), Chicago 34 (Armstrong 8).

Sacramento 14 16 24 25—79
Dallas 24 31 26 16—97

Carr 7-15 3-3 17, Sparrow 7-17 0-0 15; Harper 8-17 8-8 26, Blackman 7-13 2-2 16. Rebounds: Sacramento 45 (Carr 9), Dallas 53 (Donaldson 14). Assists: Sacramento 18 (Mays 5), Dallas 22 (McCray, Harper 5).

Miami 29 30 21 15—95
Phoenix 34 31 49 20—134

Edwards 7-16 8-8 22, Douglas 6-16 2-3 14; McDaniel 10-12 4-7 24, Hornacek 9-14 4-4 22, Johnson 7-10 8-8 22. Rebounds: Miami 48 (Davis 9), Phoenix 64 (Lang 9). Assists: Miami 24 (Douglas 11), Phoenix 40 (Johnson 19).

Major College Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
Georgetown 63, Houston 51
Ball St. 104, Chicago St. 70
Loyola, Ill. 85, Bradley 83

TOURNAMENT
Red Lobster Classic
Stanford 70, Cent. Florida 61

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

EAST
Cornell 93, Bucknell 85
Fairleigh Dickinson 71, Yale 50
Mount St. Mary's, Md. 92, Colgate 88
Providence 102, Liberty 78
Robert Morris 81, Maine 62
Seton Hall 106, Winthrop 49
St. Bonaventure 105, Cent. Connecticut St. 97
St. Francis, Pa. 82, Duquesne 80
Syracuse 101, Wagner 55
Vermont 94, St. Francis, NY 92

SOUTH
Duke 97, Lehigh 67
E. Tennessee St. 94, N. Carolina St. 91
Florida St. 92, Fla. International 73
Georgetown 63, Houston 51
Hartford 84, Jacksonville 74
Illinois 84, Memphis St. 75
Kentucky 93, Louisville 85
LSU 118, Nicholls St. 76
Mississippi 79, McNeese St. 58
N.C.-Asheville 89, Davidson 86, OT
New Orleans 88, Grambling St. 66
Old Dominion 79, East Carolina 78, 2OT
Purdue 64, Georgia 63

MIDWEST
Akron 88, Indiana, Pa. 69
Ball St. 104, Chicago St. 70
Cincinnati 75, Dayton 71
Creighton 87, Cleveland St. 64
E. Michigan 75, Evansville 65
Loyola, Ill. 85, Bradley 83
N. Iowa 63, E. Illinois 62
Virginia 79, Minnesota 72
Wis.-Green Bay 67, Cent. Michigan 59, OT
Wis.-Milwaukee 95, Mo.-Kansas City 88
Youngstown St. 83, St. Vincent 68

SOUTHWEST
Arkansas 126, Jackson St. 88
Arkansas St. 73, Ark.-Little Rock 68

FAR WEST
Baylor 98, U.S. International 87
Colorado 124, Tennessee St. 86
Fresno St. 88, Portland 76
Fullerton St. 62, Colorado St. 60
Long Beach St. 81, Harvard 77, OT
Loyola Marymount 126, St. Joseph's 111
Montana 79, St. Mary's, Cal. 58
Montana St. 94, Texas Southern 74
Nevada 79, San Jose St. 66
Oregon 78, Oregon St. 71
San Diego 95, Canisius 71
Southern Cal 78, Brooklyn Col. 55
UCLA 94, San Diego St. 74
UNLV 92, Pacific U. 72
Utah 74, Utah St. 63
Washington St. 121, Seattle 82
Weber St. 69, Northridge St. 61

TOURNAMENTS
All-College Tournament
Oklahoma 112, Tulsa 99
Ala.-Birmingham 71, Illinois St. 60
BMA Holiday Classic
Kansas St. 67, Murray St. 50
South Alabama 70, Texas A&M 68
Blue Angels Classic
Alabama 93, N.C. Charlotte 67
Towson St. 90, Navy 75
Cable Car Classic
Santa Clara 59, Princeton 53
UC Santa Barbara 64, Marist 52
Connecticut Mutual Classic
Connecticut 90, Rhode Island 69
Lafayette 67, William & Mary 65
Cowboy Shootout
Southern Miss. 122, Wyoming 112
Holy Cross 96, N. Arizona 77
Dr. Pepper Classic
Tn.-Chattanooga 88, UC Irvine 68
Alabama St. 79, San Francisco 76
ECAC Holiday Festival
Maryland 78, South Carolina 69
Rutgers 85, Brigham Young 78
Fiesta Bowl Classic
Arizona 102, Iowa St. 77
Temple 56, Pepperdine 55
Hall of Fame Classic
Massachusetts 83, Boston College 81
Northwestern 103, Dartmouth 94, 2OT
Lobo Invitational
New Mexico 94, Southern U. 83
SW Texas St. 85, Manhattan 81
MVP Holiday Classic
Middle Tenn. 62, Samford 50
Coppin St. 87, Toledo 66
Music City Invitational
Austin Peay 72, Fordham 69
Vanderbilt 75, Rice 68
Rainbow Classic
Pittsburgh 84, Stetson 69
Consolation Bracket
Alaska-Anchorage 88, California 73
Tennessee 93, Iona 77
Red Lobster Classic
North Carolina 90, DePaul 75
Stanford 70, Cent. Florida 61
Shootout Spokane
Gonzaga 75, Boston U. 63
Hofstra 71, Howard U. 64
Spartan Classic
Michigan St. 77, Louisiana Tech 62
George Mason 78, Coastal Carolina 61
Sun Carnival Classic
Texas-El Paso 81, SW Missouri St. 78
Washington 59, Texas Tech 57
Tampa Tribune Holiday Invitational
South Florida 60, Penn St. 56
New Hampshire 87, Brown 78
Times-Dispatch Invitational
James Madison 73, Virginia Tech 58
Va. Commonwealth 72, Richmond 66
Tribune Classic
Arizona St. 89, Texas 82
Michigan 84, Penn 62

EUROPEAN BASKETBALL
PARIS CHRISTMAS TOURNAMENT
Semifinals, Saturday
Limoges 119, Ravelli Sao Paulo 110
Paok Salonika 91, Maccabi Tel Aviv 82
Final, Sunday
Paok Salonika 95, Limoges 90

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	21	13	6	48	152	124
Philadelphia	21	17	5	47	144	136
New Jersey	19	13	8	46	154	131
Pittsburgh	20	18	3	43	172	151
Washington	18	22	1	37	133	135
NY Islanders	13	19	5	31	102	127
Adams Division						
Boston	20	12	8	48	136	130
Montreal	19	16	5	43	129	126
Hartford	16	19	4	36	108	131
Buffalo	13	16	9	35	125	125
Quebec	9	24	7	25	110	175

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	26	13	3	55	137	112
St. Louis	21	11	6	48	135	108
Detroit	19	16	4	42	138	135
Minnesota	11	22	7	29	119	138
Toronto	12	26	2	26	115	160
Smythe Division						
Calgary	21	14	4	46	159	125
Los Angeles	18	13	5	41	147	123
Vancouver	17	20	3	37	128	143
Edmonton	17	17	2	36	121	114
Winnipeg	12	22	7	31	135	150

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 0 1 2—3
N.Y. Islanders 0 0 1—1

Wilson (4), Larmer 2 (27); McBean (2). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Healy) 11-14-4—29. New York (on Belfour) 6-8-21—35.

Buffalo 2 2 0 0—4
New Jersey 1 1 2 0—4

Hartman (5), Hawerchuk 2 (10), Ruuttu (8); Driver (6), MacLean (27), Sundstrom (9), Shanahan (17). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Burke) 5-7-5-0—17. New Jersey (on Malarchuk) 16-18-18-2—54.

Boston 1 0 3 0—4
Minnesota 0 2 2 0—4

Ruzicka (8), Neely 2 (22), B.Sweeney (6); Propp (12), Dahlen 2 (7), Gagner (21). Shots on goal: Boston (on Casey) 10-10-11-1—32. Minnesota (on Moog) 5-14-12-2—33.

Washington 0 2 1—3
Quebec 2 2 0—4

Khristich (2), Joyce (3), Ciccarelli (7); Sakic (23), Hough 2 (6), Leschyshyn (3). Shots on goal: Washington (on Tugnutt) 3-8-8—19. Quebec (on Beaupre) 14-11-1—26.

Hartford 0 0 2—2
Calgary 4 3 1—8

Crossman (4), McKenzie (1); MacInnis (17), M.Hunter (5), Sweeney (5), MacInnis (18), Fleury 2 (28), Gilmour 2 (8). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Wamsley) 12-6-11—29. Calgary (on Sidorkiewicz) 12-9-5—26.

Pittsburgh 1 0 2—3
Toronto 1 2 3—6

Stevens (22), Jagr 2 (12); Maguire (6), Petit (7), Krushelnyski 2 (7), DeBlois (7), Broten (09). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on (ng) 9-7-12—28. Toronto (on Pietrangelo) 11-10-8—29.

Philadelphia 2 1 0—3
St. Louis 1 0 0—1

Ro. Sutter (8), Acton 2 (9); Courtnall (14). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Riendeau) 11-13-5—29. St. Louis (on Hextall) 14-13-8—35.

Montreal 0 0 3—3
Los Angeles 0 2 0—2

Keane (9), Lefebvre (3), Courtnall (11); Gretzky (22), Taylor (12). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Hrudey) 7-4-10—21. Los Angeles (on Bergeron) 10-8-11—29.

SOCCER

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Arsenal 4, Sheffield United 1
Coventry 2, Norwich 0
Everton 2, Derby County 0
Leeds United 3, Wimbledon 0
Luton 2, Chelsea 0
Manchester United 1, Aston Villa 1
Nottingham Forest 1, Manchester City 3
Queens Park Rangers 3, Sunderland 2
Southampton 3, Tottenham 0

Standings: Liverpool 45 points, Arsenal 44, Leeds United and Crystal Palace 39, Tottenham 33, Manchester United 32, Manchester City and Chelsea 29, Norwich 26, Wimbledon 25, Nottingham Forest 24, Luton 23, Southampton 22, Everton 21, Aston Villa and Coventry 20, Queens Park Rangers and Derby County 17, Sunderland 15, Sheffield United 10.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Logrones 0, Atletico Madrid 1

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Atalanta 2, AS Roma 2
Cagliari 1, Genoa 0
Cesena 0, Napoli 0
Fiorentina 1, Bologna 0
Lazio 0, Pisa 0
Lecce 1, Bari 1
AC Milan 2, Juventus 0
Sampdoria 3, Inter Milan 1
Torino 0, Parma 0

Leading positions: Inter Milan and Sampdoria 19 points, Juventus and AC Milan 18, Parma 17, Genoa 15, Torino, Lazio, and Napoli 14.

CRICKET

Australia vs. England
Sunday, in Melbourne, Australia
Final score, Second Test
England 1st innings: 352 all out
Australia 1st innings: 306 all out
England 2nd innings: 150 all out
Australia 2nd innings: 197-2 wickets
Australia won by eight wickets and leads series 2-0

TRANSACTIONS

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

NBA—Fined Joe Dumars of Detroit $1,500 for starting fight with Horace Grant, Chicago, on Dec. 25, and fined Grant $2,500 for retaliating. Fined Isiah Thomas of Detroit $1,500 for punching Trevor Wilson of Atlanta on Dec. 21.

BOSTON—Re-signed Dave Popson, forward, for remainder of season. Put Derek Smith, guard-forward, on injured list.

NEW YORK—Activated Maurice Cheeks, guard, from injured list. Put Greg Grant, guard, on injured list.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Mario Elie, guard, to 10-day contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DENVER—Put Ricky Nattiel, wide receiver, on injured reserve. Activated Tim Stallworth, wide receiver, from injured reserve.

NEW ENGLAND—Put Ray Agnew, defensive end, on injured reserve. Activated Anthony Landry, running back, from practice squad.

N.Y. JETS—Put Al Toon, wide receiver, and Travis Curtis, safety, on injured reserve. Activated Pat Kelly, tight end, and John Beaty, cornerback.

WASHINGTON—Activated Gerald Riggs, running back, and Tracy Rocker, defensive tackle, from injured reserve. Put Kelvin Bryant, running back, on injured reserve. Waived Sidney Johnson, cornerback.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

N.Y. RANGERS—Signed Jan Erixon, forward.

DENNIS THE MENACE

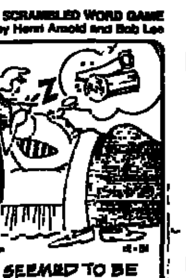
"MR. WILSON SAYS HE HASN'T HAD A GOOD MORNING SINCE HE WAS MY AGE."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HURTT
REZIP
BRAMKE
TUGELL


HE SEEMED TO BE SAWING WOOD IN HIS SLUMBER BECAUSE THIS WAS IN IT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " "

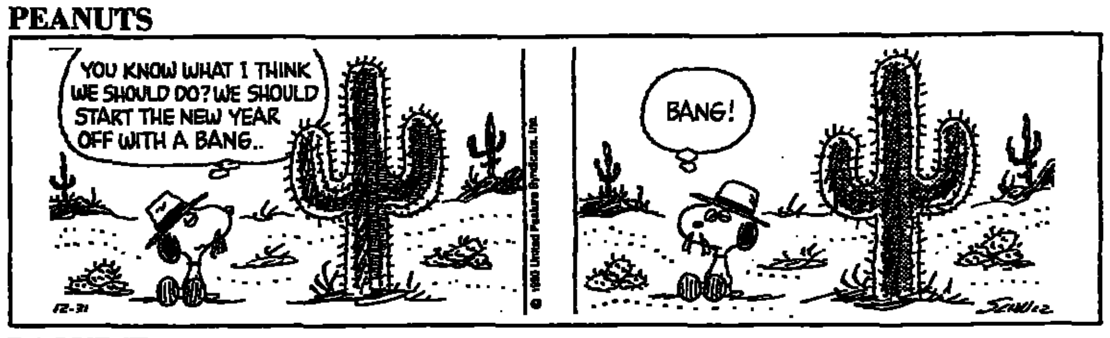
(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: HOIST ANNUL YELLOW GHETTO
Answer: He found it difficult to stoop — TO ANYTHING LOW

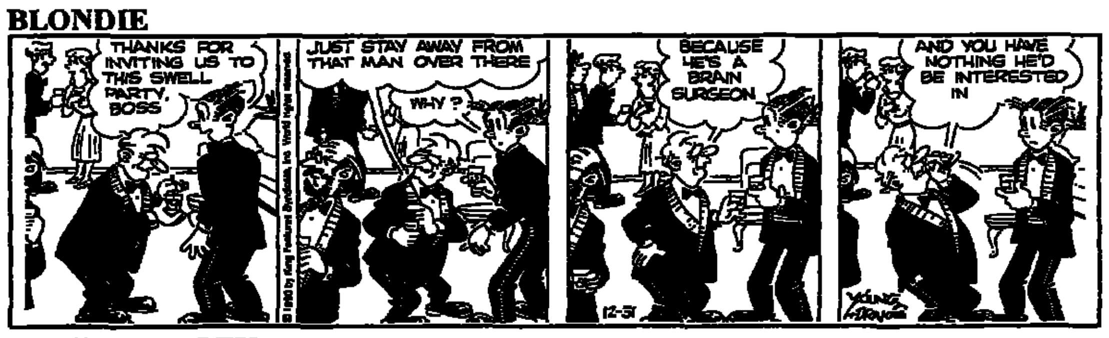
TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE

It's never been easier to subscribe and save with our new toll free service.
Just call us today at 05-437 437

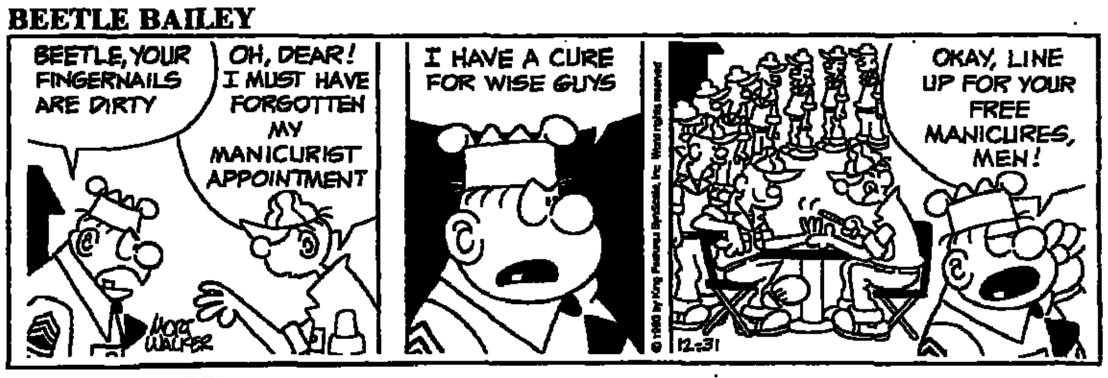
PEANUTS


YOU KNOW WHAT I THINK WE SHOULD DO? WE SHOULD START THE NEW YEAR OFF WITH A BANG..
BANG!
12-31

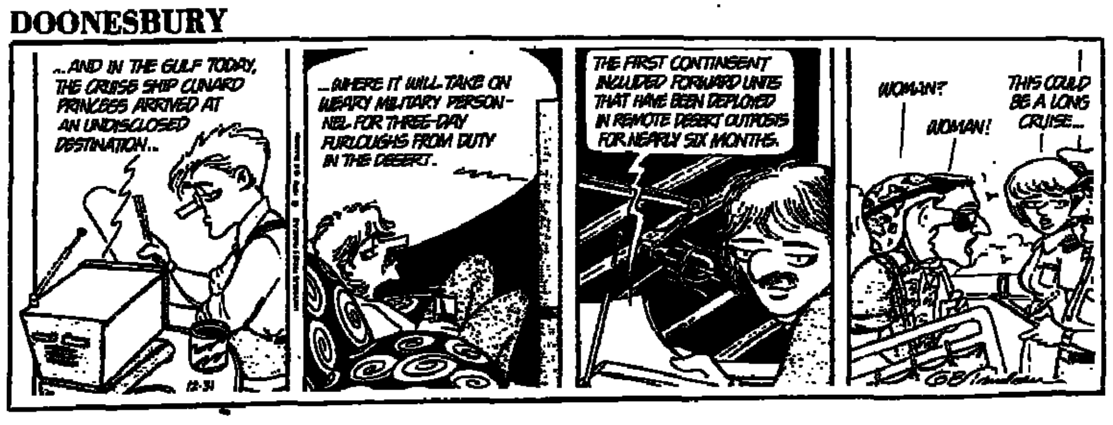
BLONDIE


THANKS FOR INVITING US TO THIS SWELL PARTY, BOSS
JUST STAY AWAY FROM THAT MAN OVER THERE
WHY?
BECAUSE HE'S A BRAIN SURGEON
AND YOU HAVE NOTHING HE'D BE INTERESTED IN
12-31

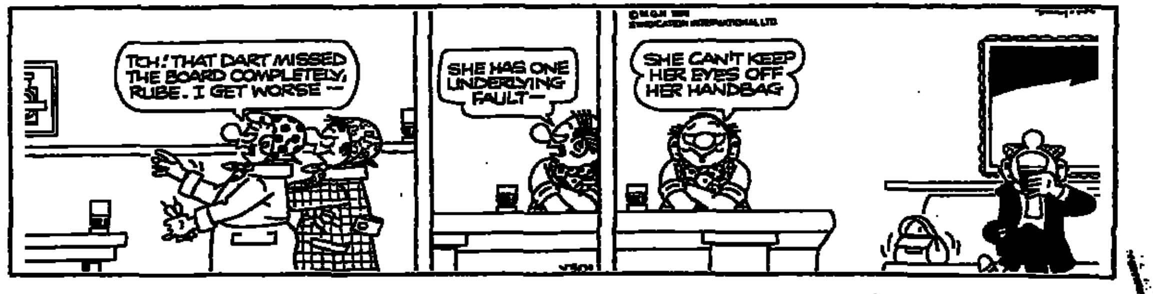
BEETLE BAILEY


BEETLE, YOUR FINGERNAILS ARE DIRTY
OH, DEAR! I MUST HAVE FORGOTTEN MY MANICURIST APPOINTMENT
I HAVE A CURE FOR WISE GUYS
OKAY, LINE UP FOR YOUR FREE MANICURES, MEN!
12-31

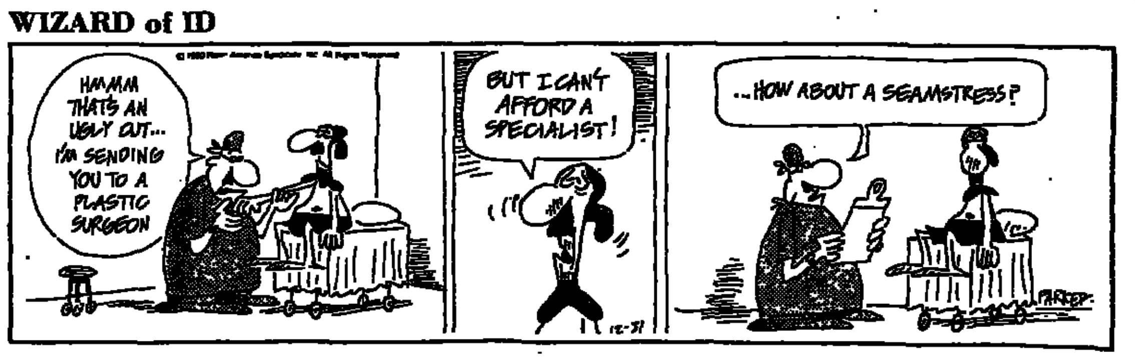
DOONESBURY


...AND IN THE GULF TODAY, THE CRUISE SHIP CUNARD PRINCESS ARRIVED AT AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION..
...WHERE IT WILL TAKE ON WEARY MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR THREE-DAY FURLOUGHS FROM DUTY IN THE DESERT.
THE FIRST CONTINGENT INCLUDED FORWARD UNITS THAT HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED IN REMOTE DESERT OUTPOSTS FOR NEARLY SIX MONTHS.
WOMAN?
WOMAN!
THIS COULD BE A LONG CRUISE...
12-31

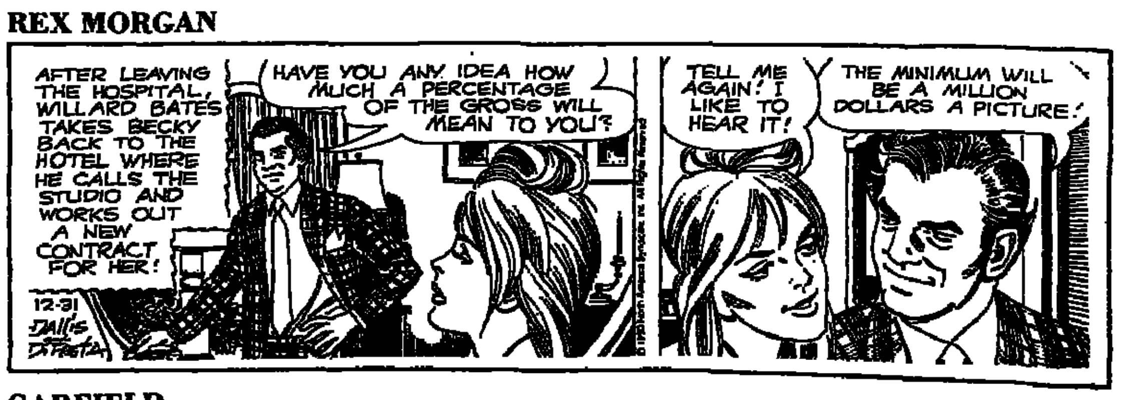
ANDY CAPP


TCH! THAT DART MISSED THE BOARD COMPLETELY, RUBE. I GET WORSE —
SHE HAS ONE UNDERLYING FAULT—
SHE CAN'T KEEP HER EYES OFF HER HANDBAG

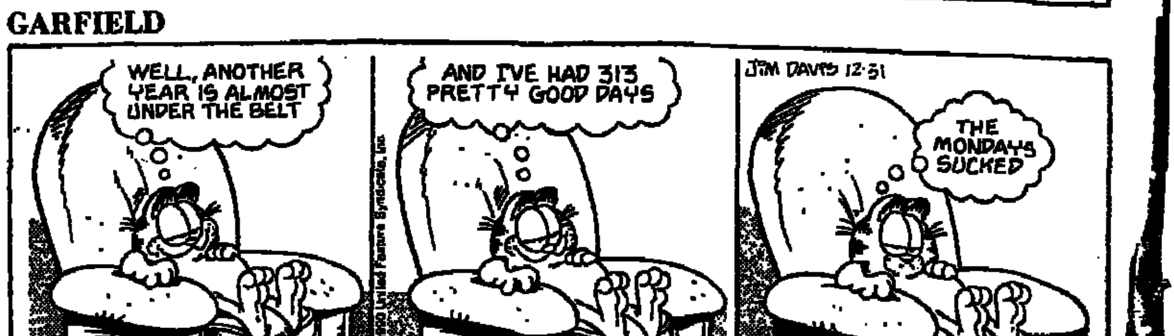
WIZARD of ID


HMMM THAT'S AN UGLY CUT... I'M SENDING YOU TO A PLASTIC SURGEON
BUT I CAN'T AFFORD A SPECIALIST!
...HOW ABOUT A SEAMSTRESS?
12-31

REX MORGAN


AFTER LEAVING THE HOSPITAL, WILLARD BATES TAKES BECKY BACK TO THE HOTEL WHERE HE CALLS THE STUDIO AND WORKS OUT A NEW CONTRACT FOR HER!
HAVE YOU ANY IDEA HOW MUCH A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS WILL MEAN TO YOU?
TELL ME AGAIN! I LIKE TO HEAR IT!
THE MINIMUM WILL BE A MILLION DOLLARS A PICTURE!
12-31

GARFIELD


WELL, ANOTHER YEAR IS ALMOST UNDER THE BELT
AND I'VE HAD 313 PRETTY GOOD DAYS
JIM DAVIS 12-31
THE MONDAYS SUCKED

هكذا من الاصل

Texas A&M Pounds BYU and Detmer

The Associated Press

Texas A&M has a history of being hard on Heisman Trophy winners, but never anything like what the Aggies did to Ty Detmer in the Holiday Bowl.

A relentless defensive charge inflicted separations to both of Detmer's shoulders, finishing him in the third quarter, and A&M crushed the 13th-ranked Brigham Young, 65-14, in the game Saturday in San Diego.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

The Texas A&M quarterback, Bucky Richardson, figured in four scores, running for two — including one in which he lined up as a running back — throwing for one and catching a touchdown pass on an option from Darren Lewis.

"As soon as I went down the first time, I knew I was in trouble but I figured I'd be all right," said Detmer, whose left shoulder was injured in the second quarter. The shoulder on his passing arm was separated in the opening minutes of the third quarter.

"The second time, he hurt his right shoulder," Coach LeVell Edwards said. "There was no use risking it any longer."

"I was frustrated because I wanted to play A&M," Detmer said.

Since 1985, Texas A&M is 4-1 against teams with Heisman winners. The Aggies also defeated Bo Jackson and Auburn in the 1986 Cotton Bowl, Tim Brown and Notre Dame in the 1988 Cotton Bowl and Andre Ware and Houston in a 1989 Southwest Conference game.

Only Barry Sanders escaped the Aggies' Heisman curse, as Oklahoma State beat Texas A&M in 1988.

BYU (10-3) was no match for the Aggies' rugged option attack, which eclipsed the Holiday Bowl scoring record set by Oklahoma State in a 62-14 defeat of Wyoming in 1988.

R.C. Slocum, the Aggies' coach, denied running up the score.

"I wasn't rubbing their noses in anything," said Slocum, who took out a game program and cited lopsided scores in some BYU victories this season. "I have a great deal of respect for how explosive they are. I didn't want there to be any doubts about our not being good enough for this game."

BYU's trainer, George Curtis, said that no surgery was anticipated and that Detmer was expected to recover in three to six weeks. Detmer completed 11 of 23 passes for 120 yards with a touchdown and an interception. Joe Evans replaced Detmer after the second separation, caused by a hit by linebacker Anthony Williams.

Peach Bowl: Stan White threw for 351 yards and scored on a one-yard bootleg with 39 seconds to play, lifting Auburn (8-3-1) to a 27-23 victory Saturday over Indiana in Atlanta. The Hoosiers (6-5-1) had taken a 23-20 lead when their quarterback, Trent Green, scored on an 11-yard run with 2:26 to play for his third rushing touchdown.

Freedom Bowl: Mike Gimenez threw a 49-yard touchdown pass to Greg Primus, Todd Yert ran 52 yards for the deciding score, and Colorado State denied a last-minute Oregon conversion attempt to win, 32-31, in the Freedom Bowl Saturday in Anaheim, California. Bill Musgrave completed the conversion pass to Michael McClellan, but officials ruled that McClellan had failed to cross the goal line.

Blockbuster Bowl: Amp Lee scored two touchdowns and Casey Weldon scored one on Friday night as sixth-ranked Florida State ended seventh-ranked Penn State's nine-game winning streak with a 24-17 victory in the inaugural bowl in Miami. Florida State (10-2) held off a fourth-quarter charge sparked by the backup quarterback, Tom Bill, to snap Penn State's streak, the longest among major colleges.

All-American Bowl: Terry Jordan ran for one score and passed for another, and North Carolina State withstood a 28-of-39 passing performance by Southern Mississippi's quarterback, Brett Favre, to win the game in Birmingham, Alabama, 31-27, on Friday night.

The Associated Press

Detmer is hit by Texas A&M's Anthony Williams, who sent the BYU quarterback out of the game.

The Cowboys Lose, 26-7, Fail to Clinch Wild Card

The Associated Press

Keith Jones returned the second-half kickoff 76 yards for a touchdown and Deion Sanders added a 61-yard interception for a touchdown on Sunday, powering the Atlanta Falcons to a 26-7 victory over the Dallas Cowboys in Atlanta.

The Cowboys (7-9), who could have clinched a playoff spot with a victory, still can gain the National Football Conference's final wild-card playoff berth if New Orleans (7-8) loses to the Los Angeles Rams on Monday night. Dallas, 1-15 last year, beat the Saints, 17-13, earlier this season to hold the tiebreaker over New Orleans.

NFL ROUNDUP

Jones's 76-yard return to open the second half gave the Falcons (5-11) a 14-0 lead and was their second score within 42 seconds. Tracy Johnson had scored from the one-yard line to cap a 79-yard drive only 24 seconds before halftime. The Falcons then added a safety 4:02 into the third period when Emmitt Smith was tackled in the end zone by Tim Green.

The safety was set up when Atlanta's Mike Rozier, who gained a career-high 155 yards on 21 carries, ran 67 yards to the Cowboys' one-yard line. The Falcons, however, failed to score in four tries and Dallas took over.

Greg Davis kicked a 23-yard field goal early in the final period after the Falcons drove 74 yards in 19 plays, with Rozier picking up 59 yards. Dallas quarterback Babe Laufenberg, making his first start since Nov. 27, 1988, then threw his second interception. Sanders picked off his throw and raced 61 yards for the score. It was Sanders's third touchdown of the season, his second on an interception, with the other coming on a punt return.

The Cowboys managed only four first downs and 77 yards through the first three quarters in a game played on a slippery Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium field after three straight days of light rain. The field also was chopped up by Auburn and Indiana in the Peach Bowl the previous day.

Bengals 21, Browns 14: In Cincinnati, Boomer Esiason lobbed a 48-yard touchdown pass to Eric Ball midway through the fourth quarter, keeping the Bengals in playoff contention.

Esiason's second touchdown pass through a steady rain kept the Bengals (9-7) in position for a wild-card or the American Football Conference Central Division title. The Bengals had to hope for losses by Seattle and Pittsburgh in later games to gain their second playoff berth in Sam Wyche's seven years as head coach.

Doug Mills/The Associated Press

Redskins' Art Monk, being brought down by Bills' Shane Conlan.

The Browns (3-13) ended their worst season in franchise history by rallying from a 14-0 halftime deficit set up by their own mistakes. They had two fumble recoveries negated by penalties, failed to score on first-and-goal from the one-yard line, and had interceptions lead to both Cincinnati touchdowns.

Dolphins 23, Colts 17: In Miami, Sammie Smith and defensive end Jeff Cross each had a hand in two scores Sunday for the Dolphins, who clinched the home-field advantage in next weekend's playoff game. The Dolphins, second to Buffalo in the AFC East with a 12-4 record, will be host to the second-place team in the AFC West — Kansas City or the Los Angeles Raiders.

The Colts, eliminated from playoff contention last weekend, finished 7-9, their worst since 1986. It was the first losing season as an NFL coach for Ron Meyer.

Redskins 29, Buffalo Bills 14: In Washington, Chip Lohmiller tied a team record with five field goals and Gerald Riggs ran for his first touchdown in six weeks, as Buffalo rested for the playoffs. Lohmiller kicked field goals of 37, 24 and 19 yards in the first half and 43 and 32 yards in the second to help the Redskins finish the season with four victories in five games. They ended 10-6, the same record as last year, going into next week's wild-card game in Philadelphia.

The loss ended the Bills' four-game winning streak as they finished 13-3, their best record since they were 12-2 in the American Football League in 1964. Quarterback Frank Reich, running back Thurman Thomas and wide receiver Andre Reed sat out the entire second half, and defensive end Bruce Smith went out in the third quarter.

Buffalo was already assured of the home field in the playoffs, and they now have a week off. The Redskins were assured of going on the road to Philadelphia in next weekend's wild-game when the Eagles beat Phoenix on Saturday.

Giants 13, Patriots 10: In Foxboro, Massachusetts, New England ended its worst season ever with a solid effort but still lost their club-record 14th straight game. Matt Bahr kicked two field goals for the playoff-bound Giants (13-3), who staved off an upset against a New England team that finished 1-15.

49ers 20, Vikings 17: In Minneapolis, Steve Young threw a 34-yard touchdown pass to John Taylor with 29 seconds left, and San Francisco (14-2) became the first NFL team to win 14 or more games in three seasons. Jerry Rice caught nine passes for 118 yards, becoming only the fourth player ever with 100 receptions in a season.

As he had planned to do before the game, Coach George Seifert started Joe Montana and used Young for the entire second half.

Holtz: The Day the Laughter Died

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

MIAMI — Sometime during Lou Holtz's fifth season as the football coach at the University of Notre Dame, the complex realities that exist in South Bend were distilled into a brief but finely polished part of the coach's stand-up act.

A recent audience, near the end of a luncheon to celebrate the Orange Bowl clash between No. 5 Notre Dame and No. 1 Colorado on New Year's Night, filled a hotel ballroom and heard Holtz talk about his arrival before the 1986 season and the instructions he received to have a competitive team.

He said he thought he had accomplished that when five of six losses that first season were by a total of 14 points.

"They said, 'You don't understand,'" Holtz said, and paused for a ballroom full of laughter to subside. "'What we meant by competitive is win.' The second year we went to the Cotton Bowl and I thought that was pretty good, and they said: 'You still don't understand. When we said win, we meant win 'em all.' The third year we went undefeated, and they said, 'We meant win 'em all by a big score.'"

Approaching the end of a fifth season, already having endured a surprising loss to Penn State and a shocking defeat by Stanford this year, the jokes do not come as easily and the laughter is not so frequent.

As the National Collegiate Athletic Association investigates allegations of violations during Holtz's two years at the University of Minnesota, there have been moments in recent weeks when his demeanor has approached that of his torturous 1976 season as head coach of the New York Jets.

In a year that has seen the Irish thrive on urgency, particularly in their victories over Miami and Tennessee, Holtz's distractions and the persistent speculation about his future create a question about his team's preparation for the Orange Bowl: Could the coach's mood be interpreted as an effort to create one last emergency push, or a genuine sense of concern that his employer is being embarrassed?

"There's nothing that is involved that affects Lou's status at the University of Notre Dame," said the Reverend E. William Beauchamp, the executive vice president of the university. "I expect him to be coaching next year. Would we prefer not to have this? Yes, it's unfortunate. It's unfortunate for Minnesota as well.

"I think the NCAA will decide that if there were any infractions they were unintentional."

But until and unless that happens, and until his name stops being linked to National Football League head coaching jobs that come open, it appears the questions will not go away for Holtz.

"I can't put my finger on it," he said in reponse to a question about lost focus before the upcoming game, which could decide the national championship. "If I can put my finger on it, I can usually solve things. It may be within me rather than within them."

The New Year's Day Bowl Games

Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Florida	Michigan (8-3) vs. Mississippi (9-2)
Hall of Fame Bowl, Tampa, Florida	Clemson (9-2) vs. Illinois (8-3)
Citrus Bowl, Orlando, Florida	Georgia Tech (10-0-1) vs. Nebraska (9-2)
Cotton Bowl, Dallas	Texas (10-1) vs. Miami, Florida (9-2)
Fiesta Bowl, Tempe, Arizona	Louisville (9-1-1) vs. Alabama (7-4)
Rose Bowl, Pasadena, California	Washington (9-2) vs. Iowa (8-3)
Orange Bowl, Miami	Colorado (10-1-1) vs. Notre Dame (9-2)
Sugar Bowl, New Orleans	Virginia (8-3) vs. Tennessee (8-2-2)

DeBerg Keeps Chiefs in Chase

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — The Kansas City Chiefs were grateful recipients of one of the most efficient quarterback performances this season. The Chicago Bears were recipients of one of the worst quarterback performances imaginable in the National Football League.

Steve DeBerg, a pin sticking out of the fractured little finger on his left hand, completed 25 of 32 passes for 276 yards on Saturday as the Chiefs kept their hopes for the American Football Conference Western Division title alive with a 21-10 victory over the Bears at misty Soldier Field.

Mike Tomczak, on the other hand, was cheered once all day: when he was injured, giving the fans hope he might have to be removed from the game.

DeBerg's passing set up five Nick Lowery field goals and a three-yard touchdown run by Christian Okoye, keeping the Chiefs (11-5) within sight of the Los Angeles Raiders in the AFC West.

If the San Diego Chargers can beat the Raiders in a game late Sunday afternoon in the Los Angeles Coliseum, the Chiefs will win the division. If not, the Raiders will win the West and the Chiefs will have to settle for a wild-card visit to Miami. Regardless, the Chiefs have won six of seven and move into the playoffs as a force.

Tomczak's passing not only led to the Bears' first loss at home this season and their fourth loss in six games, it also opened the door for a quarterback controversy going into the playoffs. When asked whether he would talk about Tomczak's play, Mike Ditka said, "I really don't care to."

Tomczak, booed every time he came off the sideline after the first quarter, may be replaced by rookie Peter Tom Willis.

Eagles 23, Cardinals 21: Randall Cunningham threw three touchdown passes, two to Fred Barnett, in Tempe, Arizona, and Philadelphia clinched the home-field advantage for its first playoff game.

The Eagles (10-6) will be at home against the Washington Redskins in a National Football Conference wild-card game next weekend. Phoenix ended the season with its third consecutive loss despite two late touchdown passes by Timm Rosenbach.

Cunningham completed 13 of 19 passes for 172 yards and rushed four times for 60 yards. Cunningham entered the game needing 87 yards to break the NFL's single-season record for most yards rushing by a quarterback — 968, set by Chicago's Bobby Douglass in 1972.

■ Robinson to Stay as Rams' Coach

Ending weeks of speculation that John Robinson would quit or be fired as head coach of the Los Angeles Rams, the team owner has announced that Robinson will remain on the job, The Associated Press reported from Anaheim, California.

Robinson, about to finish the fourth year of a five-year contract, will be given a contract extension during the off-season, Georgia Frontiere, the owner, said in a statement released by the team.

SIDELINES

Vatanen Takes Paris-Dakar Prologue

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France (AFP) — Ari Vatanen of Finland got off to the best possible start in his bid to win the Paris-Dakar Rally for the third year in a row when he captured the prologue here on Sunday.

After two victories with Peugeot, Vatanen is now with Citroën, and he picked up where he left off a year ago by steering his ZX around the winding 3.7-kilometer (2.3-mile) course in three minutes, 45 seconds.

That gave him a seven-second advantage over Kenneth Eriksson of Sweden, appearing in the race for the first time, and a lead of eight seconds over Pierre Lartigue of France, both in Mitsubishi Pajeros.

● Italian Formula One driver Alessandro Nannini, who lost his right forearm in a helicopter crash in October, left a Florence hospital on Saturday after a bone transplant operation to put his arm back together for good. Meanwhile, Nannini's wife said her husband had driven a car since his accident and had expressed confidence about making a comeback in racing. "He's almost certain to test a Formula One car in August and to return to action in 1992," Paola Nannini said. *(Reuters, AP)*

Swiss and Yugoslavs Win in Hopman

PERTH, Australia (Combined Dispatches) — Jakob Hlasek overpowered Pat Cash in straight sets on Sunday to help Switzerland to a 3-0 victory over Australia in the quarterfinals of the Hopman Cup team tennis championship at the Burswood Superdome.

Hlasek beat former Wimbledon champion Cash, 6-2, 6-4, to clinch the victory. Switzerland, the No. 3 seed in the 12-nation tournament, will face either the top-seeded United States or Germany in the semifinals.

In another match Sunday, Yugoslavia's Goran Prpic and Monica Seles defeated Andrei Chesnokov and Natalia Zvereva, 7-5, 6-4, to complete an upset of the Soviet Union. In the semifinals, the Yugoslavs will play France, which upset defending champion Spain on Saturday. *(AP, AFP)*

British Yacht Wins but Is Disqualified

HOBART, Australia (AP) — The Australian maxi-yacht Ragamuffin was declared the winner of the 630-nautical mile NorTel Sydney-to-Hobart ocean classic after the first-place finisher, the British maxi Rothmans, was penalized for using a sail with a cigarette company logo.

Line honors were awarded on Saturday to Ragamuffin, which finished in second place, two hours behind Rothmans.

Rothmans was penalized 10 percent of its total time for flying a spinnaker featuring the logo of the Pall Mall cigarette company.

"If someone wants to make a big deal of it — flying a spinnaker in the middle of the ocean with no one else around — then that's bad news, I think," said Lawrie Smith, the skipper of Rothmans.

Lakers in 1991 McDonald's Open

PARIS (IHT) — The Los Angeles Lakers will represent the National Basketball Association in the McDonald's Open basketball tournament that will be played here at Bercy Sports Palace on Oct. 18-19.

The tournament annually pits an NBA team against three top European club teams. The French champion, Limoges, was also named to the field at a joint press conference Saturday by the NBA and FIBA, basketball's international governing body.

Two other European teams will be named after the European final four, which will be in Paris in April.

● Bernard King scored 52 points for the Bullets against the Denver Nuggets of the NBA on Saturday night, leading Washington to a 161-133 home victory. King, who underwent career-threatening knee surgery in 1985, called it "the most special game in my career."

For the Record

Hall W. Thompson, who touched off a U.S. controversy when he said the all-white golf club he founded in Alabama would not be pressured into accepting black members, has resigned as chairman of Shoal Creek's board of directors. *(AP)*

Postcards From 1990's Edge

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Summer Games are played every Leap Year, so what does that make the opposite quadrennial — Dive Year?

This past June and July, all over Italy, players were writhing on the earth from fouls both real and feigned.

It was the greatest sports event on the globe, the World Cup of soccer, reduced to comic opera by everybody's inability to put the ball in the net. Still, billions of us watched, and even when the soccer was lousy, the country was terrific.

Vantage Point

Before and after the World Cup, the other sports did their thing, too.

MIAMI, Jan. 1 — Temporary Metrorail Alumni cheer as Notre Dame knocks off undefeated Colorado in the Orange Bowl after Miami has beaten Alabama in the Sugar Bowl. Since Miami has beaten Notre Dame a month earlier, Miami will be voted the unofficial national college champion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 — Good movie in the Village, the new year's firecrackers and garlic eggplant in Chinatown, a quiet walk through Little Italy. A couple of men lurch out of a bar raving about the 49ers' 55-10 victory in the Super Bowl. Did I miss anything by taking a vacation during the fourth week in January?

MIAMI, Feb. 10 — A press conference late on a Saturday evening is interrupted by the news: "Douglas just beat Tyson in Tokyo." The room empties out faster than a Michael Jordan head fake, because players and reporters alike know there will be no interest in a slam-dunk contest.

BOCA RATON, Florida, March 11 — A smiling young warrior named Jennifer Capriati goes all the way to the final of her first professional tournament before losing to Gabriela Sabatini. Asked how she is keeping up with her junior high school assignments, the 13-year-old finalist blithely says, "Oh, they're faxing my homework to me."

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey, March 24 — Duke players listen to play changes shouted by Mike Krzyzewski from the sideline, and beat Connecticut on a last-second shot. Duke heads for the Final Four, blissfully unaware of the horrific 103-73 beating that eventual champion Nevada-Las Vegas will unload on them in the finals.

NEW YORK, April 9 — "This team will bounce back," predicts Darryl Strawberry after the Mets take a 12-3 pasting on strike-delayed opening day. Wrong. The Mets never do get it together, and Darryl will jump to the Los Angeles Dodgers after the season.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, May 5 — Frances Genter, 92 years old, owner of Unbridled, unable to see over the crowd, receives a personal narration of major stakes race at Churchill Downs from her horse's trainer, Carl Nafzger, who tells her, "You just won the Kentucky Derby, Mrs. Genter."

ROME, June 8 — All of Italy bustling with banners, pink sporting papers, fans from all over the world, extra trains, gurgling cappuccino machines. The World Cup gets off to exciting start as the gallant Lions from Cameroon upset defending Argentina, 1-0, in Milan. After becoming first African nation ever to reach quarterfinals, Cameroon earns Africa a third slot in the 1994 Cup.

FLORENCE, June 10 — After 40 years of waiting, the United States has slipped into the World Cup again, only to be humiliated by Czechoslovakia, 5-1. The Yanks will later scare Italy during a 1-0 loss and then lose to Austria, 2-1, not raising much hope for the next few years.

TURIN, June 24 — Diego Armando Maradona, the hero of the 1986 Cup, is fading rapidly in popularity and skill, but he summons one glorious dribble and pass to set up the only goal as Argentina sends home Brazil and its samba-dancing fans.

NAPLES, July 3 — All Italy has been captivated by Toto Schillaci, the humble late bloomer from Sicily. But tonight Maradona, who plays for the Naples club in the Italian league, sends the host nation into tangible mourning as Argentina eliminates Italy in dreaded penalty kicks.

ROME, July 8 — Sultry, nasty evening, as West Germany survives Argentina, 1-0, in the finals. If the mood is this negative in country with best soccer league in world, how can sprawling, amateur United States possibly produce excitement in 1994?

TACOMA, Washington, July 26 — Fans cheer a double play by the Soviet Union in 17-0 American victory in first baseball meeting ever between the two national squads. The love among fans and players is worth all the millions Ted Turner will lose on these Goodwill Games.

NEW YORK, July 30 — Fay Vincent, commissioner of major league baseball, places a lifetime ban on Yankee owner George Steinbrenner for associating with a seedy gambler.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 — Another appealing young American besides Capriati in the same calendar year? After beating mellowing John McEnroe in semifinals, Pete Sampras thwacks preening Andre Agassi in United States Open finals as Sampras's father paces through a California mall, too nervous to watch.

BOSTON, Oct. 3 — Red Sox win the American League East division title with glovework, of all things, as Tom Brunansky makes diving catch. New England is happy, temporarily.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17 — Pete Rose is in prison for tax evasion, but Cincinnati has plenty to cheer, as Reds rally to stun Oakland, halfway through four-game sweep. The championship will vindicate Lou Piniella, demeaned under Steinbrenner.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia, Oct. 28 — Everybody is so happy in gorgeous autumn in Jeffersonland because Virginia is actually undefeated this far into football season. Good thing nobody knows the Cavaliers will lose three games by end of season.

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida, Dec. 1 — Playing on their sandbox of choice, the young Americans win Davis Cup for first time in eight years. Agassi then disgraces himself, yet again, by claiming an injury to get out of a tournament a week later, the Grand Slam Cup in Munich.

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey, Dec. 15 — Playing in the Cuomo Bowl, for supremacy of New York, Buffalo beats the Giants but both quarterbacks go down with injuries on artificial turf. Gloomy prognosis for both teams, but still, as they say in a capital of real football: Buon Anno.

Weissflog Wins Cup Ski Jumping

The Associated Press

OBERSTDORF, Germany — Olympic champion Jens Weissflog of Germany soared 107 meters (351 feet) and 106.5 meters here Sunday to win the first leg of a four-hill World Cup ski jumping tour.

Weissflog earned 203.9 points for his performance.

Andreas Felder of Austria, former world champion, sailed 104.5 and 108 meters for 202 points.

● A women's World Cup downhill at Bizau, Austria, scheduled for Saturday, and a slalom at Mellau on Sunday have been canceled for lack of snow, organizers reported.

● Klaus Sulzenbacher of Austria won the World Cup nordic combined competition on Sunday by overtaking Fred Boerre Lundberg of Norway near the end of the 15-kilometer course in Oberwiesenthal, Germany. The winner's time was 43 minutes, 3.1 seconds.

Thomas Nordgren of Sweden, who won Saturday's ski jumping, pulled out of the competition because of a severe cold.

● In Königssee, Germany, Rudi Lochner and Markus Zimmermann won a two-man World Cup bobsled competition on Sunday, edging fellow Germans Wolfgang Hoppe and Rene Hannemann.

AT&T USADirect® Service.
Your express connection to AT&T service.

Calling the States when you're overseas has never been easier. All you have to do is dial a number to be connected to an AT&T Operator in the U.S. You can use your *AT&T Calling Card* or call collect.

AT&T USADirect Service is available in over 75 countries. Here are some of them.

†AUSTRIA	022-903-011	†ITALY	172-1011
BAHRAIN	800-001	LIBERIA	797-797
†BELGIUM	11-0010	LUXEMBOURG	0-800-0111
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	00-420-00101	†NETHERLANDS	06*-022-9111
†DENMARK	8001-0010	†NORWAY	050-12-011
†EGYPT¹	02-356-0200	†SWEDEN	020-795-611
†FINLAND	9800-100-10	†SWITZERLAND	046-05-0011
†FRANCE	19*-0011	U.K.	0800-89-0011
†GAMBIA	001-199-220-0010	W. GERMANY	0130-0010
†GREECE	00-800-1311	ZIMBABWE	110-899
†HUNGARY	00*-36-0111		

For additional *USADirect* access numbers or information about the service, call us collect at 412-553-7458. When in the U.S., call 1 800 874-4000 Ext. 416 for your free *USADirect* information card.

*Await second dial tone.
†Public phones require coin or card
¹In Cairo dial 356-0200
©1990 AT&T

AT&T
The right choice.

Food for Luck: New Year's Rituals

By Dena Kleiman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The notion of eating foods to change one's fortune dates to ancient Babylonia and the world's first known recipes, according to Nan Rothschild, professor of anthropology at Barnard College.

"To say that a food brings good luck is a way of controlling the environment and one's destiny," Rothschild said.

It is especially at the beginning of each new year that many societies rely on certain [illegible] are thought to possess magical powers. In the southern United States, for example, a popular New Year's dish is a casserole of rice and black-eyed peas known as Hoppin' John, a name of unknown origin.

The symbols are simplistic and the aspirations revolve around personal gain, abundance and health.

The dish is said to bring prosperity although few are sure why. Some theorize that a little of this concoction goes a long way and that those who eat it on New Year's Day will not go hungry.

In Italy many people make a ritual out of eating lentils. In Greece, families bake a special bread, vasilopita, and bury a coin inside it. "Whoever finds the coin will be wealthy," explains Diane Kochilas, author of "The Food and Wine of Greece," (St. Martin's Press).

In Japan, people eat long noodles. In Spain, the custom is to eat 12 individual grapes in the seconds leading up to the New Year. In India, revelers eat fudge.

What ties these New Year's talismans together is the seemingly universal notion that what one does and what one eats during those first delicate hours of the New Year will determine everything that will follow.

"It is as if we are reborn with the New Year and that whatever you do on that first day will affect what you do the rest of the year," said Jack Santino, a professor of folklore and popular culture at Bowling Green University in Ohio.

Santino said that in Bowling Green, a rural community where families are largely of German descent, the New Year's tradition is sauerkraut and pork.

Pork is eaten, according to some folklorists, because pigs do not "scratch" the earth the way chickens do and anyone who eats pork on New Year's Day will not have to scratch for a living in the coming year.

"You want to get off to a good start," said Frances Cattermole-Tally, executive editor of the Encyclopedia of American Popular Belief and Superstition, the first volume of which is to be published early next year by the University of California Press.

According to the volume, Americans welcome the New Year with a wide panoply of good luck foods, including cabbage, herring, honey, sardines and salt.

The truth is that many of these culinary traditions are rooted in a simplistic rationale and the primitive notion that by putting a concept symbolically in one's mouth, one literally can embody it.

"You eat it; you swallow it; it becomes part of yourself," explained Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, an anthropologist and folklorist who is chairman of the Department of Performance Studies at New York University.

The symbols, too, are simplistic and their aspirations downright self-centered. Rather than addressing larger societal concerns like world peace and the benefit of mankind, they revolve around selfish wishes like personal gain, abundance, fertility and health.

Cattermole-Tally says, for example, that many Americans eat herring for the New Year because herring swim in such large numbers that they are a symbol of abundance. Eat a herring, the logic goes, and abundance will be yours in the new year.

In fact, fish are a favorite New Year's fare, Cattermole-Talley said because they swim forward and the belief is that people who eat fish will get ahead in the new year, too.

"So far it's worked for me," said Martha Henning, 77, a retired secretary in Washington Township, New Jersey, who has been eating herring every New Year's Eve since she was a young bride in 1934. "I've had a pretty lucky life."

William H. Wiggins, a professor of African American studies at Indiana University who is the author of "Oh Freedom!: Afro-American Emancipation Celebrations," (University of Tennessee) says that collard greens and cabbage are good luck foods because they are green and resemble money.

The quest for money in the new year is also seen in Italian customs. If Italians are not eating lentils, says Carol Field, author

Nicolae Asciu

of "Celebrating Italy" (William Morrow), they are eating *chiacchiere*, pieces of dough that look like lentils and are drizzled with honey, so that the New Year will not only be prosperous but sweet.

In Piedmont, luck finds its vessel in risotto topped with melted fontina because it is a symbol of fertility.

"If you're really lucky, you get shavings of white truffles," Field points out.

In Rome, friends exchange dried figs soaked in honey. In southern Italy they prepare a lusty Sicilian creation that is a lasagna packed with ricotta cheese and topped with a dark tomato ragu.

Puns play an important role in the good luck foods of China and Japan. In Chinese, for example, the word *yu* means fish. Its homonym means surplus and abundance. Fish is therefore the omen of choice for the new year, which starts on Feb. 15, according to Charlie Chin, community education director of the New York Chinatown History Project.

Similarly, in Japan, according to Elizabeth Andoh, author of "An Ocean of Flavor: the Japanese Way with Fish and Seafood," (William Morrow), black beans are a food for the new year because they symbolize hard work and diligence.

Another popular New Year's custom in Japan, where at the stroke of midnight the temple bells ring 108 times to rid the world of evil, is eating *toshi koshi soba*, or year-end noodles.

These extremely long noodles are sucked into the mouth. They should not be cut on the theory that the longer the noodles, the longer and better the New Year.

In Ireland, the Celtic new year, traditionally Nov. 1, is often celebrated with a cake known as *barm brack*. It is filled with little symbols, each said to dictate one's fortune for the coming year. Guests do not know which of the charms they might receive.

A ring, for example might indicate an impending marriage. A button, bachelorhood. A rag might predict poverty; a thimble, spinsterhood; a coin, wealth.

"In Ireland it's not so much good luck as what kind of luck might be out there," said Malachy McCormick, author of "Irish Country Cooking," (Clarkson Potter). He said his mother always prepared such a cake in his youth.

In India, the New Year celebrations at the end of October, the first and the middle of January focus on no one food but rather a balance of flavors, according to Julie Sahni, author of "Classic Indian Cooking," (Morrow).

Appam, a traditional cake made with rice flour, coconut, milk and a kind of palm sap, is served along with a fudge called *barfi*. Both symbolize the wish for life to be sweet. But Sahni said other dishes, like mulligatawny soup (said to be good for a hangover) and green mango chuntney, which is both sweet and hot, are served as well because a New Year's feast must include tastes that are at once sweet, savory, sour and hot.

"The idea is to serve something that brings many flavors in your mouth, with the hope that life is going to bring many elements of pleasure and pain and you should take it all in good spirit," Sahni said.

LANGUAGE

Plugging In on a Political Disconnect

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "There's a *disconnect* between Baker and the White House on this one."

I heard that phrase while prowling the corridors of power. It was a hallway remark, an exchange between political appointees, hardly suitable as a citation for lexicographers, but its recording here will have to suffice.

The overheard conversation had to do with a disagreement between the secretary of state and the White House National Security Council staff. Apparently the communication between these centers of power was broken, and what was termed a *disconnect* had taken place. But it was not a *disconnection;* the word has a sense beyond the physical breakage of contact.

The earliest modern citations for this noun use of the verb *disconnect* were nonmetaphoric, purely physical: "Most of our citations have to do with phone-company usage," says James Rader, etymologist for Random House II. "In the November 1982 Maclean's magazine, this appeared: 'The number of *disconnects* for nonpayment is no higher than usual.' " The obvious meaning of the noun was "the cutoff of telephone service because the subscriber didn't pay." (followed by a Darth Vader recorded voice informing the caller that "That number is no longer in service," a euphemism for the previous "That number has been disconnected").

When did *disconnect*, a noun for a cutoff of slow payers, make a connection with a meaning of "breakdown of communication between people or policies"?

The earliest citation in the Random House files credits the pollster and political analyst Pat Caddell (famed for his "national malaise memo" in the Carter era). Caddell, backing the nuclear-freeze movement in 1984, was described by Mother Jones magazine as "steaming over the intellectual and moral bankruptcy of the Democratic Party —its 'disconnect,' as he put it, from the vast forces for sweeping social change that are waiting to be mobilized: 'Look at the energy that is out in this country that is not being coalesced and put together!' "

Caddell's use of *disconnect* as a noun caught on; in diplomacy, it means "the breaking off of discussions or negotiations," and in politics, I find that it has gained these meanings: "1. out-of-touchedness, or the failure to perceive the direction of a movement; 2. misunderstanding based on lack of communication; 3. outright disagreement."

Thus, we have witnessed what grammarians call a *functional shift* — a change in the use of a word from its customary status to another part of speech. The word itself doesn't change, but its function does; if you cannot stomach this, stop using the noun *stomach* as a verb; on the other hand, if you get a kick out of it, enjoy the verb *kick* in its functionally shifted form, as a slang noun meaning "surge of pleasure."

In the spoken language, we often signify these shifts with a change in pronunciation: if you obJECT to being Her Majesty's SUBject, become an OBject lesson in refusing to subJECT yourself to the Queen; to make up, preSENT her with a PRESent.

□

"It's a great day," enthused Dr. C. Wayne Bardin, one of the developers of Norplant, when the Federal Drug Administration approved the contraceptive device to be implanted under a woman's skin. (You wonder about the use of *enthuse*, a verb back-formed from *enthusiasm*? I have just approved it; these things sometimes take years.)

"There are going to be a significant number of women who really like this," Bardin went on to say, construing a *significant number* to be plural. "Whether it *is* 2 percent or 10 percent of *contraceptors*, I can't say."

Those of us in the language dodge were startled — and some troubled — by the implantation of a new *agent noun*, one of those words that describe a person performing an action. (Following Bardin's lead, I construe "one of those words" to be the plural antecedent of "that.") Some agent nouns — *writer, actress, firefighter, activist* — raise no eyebrows, but *contraceptor* is new. It begins, as so many things do, with *conception*, a 14th century term for "the state of being conceived; the act resulting in pregnancy." In 1886, a social scientist, E. B. Foote, wrote: "Where it becomes a necessity to decide between lawful abortion and unlawful contraception, they prefer to break the man-made law against *contraceptics* rather than the natural law against abortion."

Foote's coinage was partly followed; *contra* was used, and the *con* in *conception* was dropped, but the ending was changed within five years from *-ics* to *-ives*, and we had the noun *contraceptives*.

But what do we call one who uses contraceptives? What is the agent noun? If a *reception* is handled by a *receptionist*, is not a *contraception* to be done by a *contraceptionist*?

That's what The Boston Pilot thought in 1917, sternly editorializing: "The *contraceptionist* would take from the Almighty all power over life and dispose matters after his own whim and liking."

But that word died aborning. *Reception*, for example, required an agent noun other than *receptionist* (which was limited to an office worker) and *receiver* (largely limited to a leaping football player); as a result, *receptor* was born, on the Latin analogy of *deceptor*, "deceiver," *inceptor*, "beginner" and *praeceptor*, "teacher."

Here we go, then: from *contraception* was back-formed the verb *to contracept* (it's O.K. to use backward constructions only in describing back-formation), and finally — rejecting *contraceptionist* as unwieldy — the innovative language gives birth to the new term *contraceptor*, "one who practices contraception."

If an idea conceived in the brain is a *concept*, wouldn't a good word for an opposing idea be a *contracept*? No. Geddoudahere. *Contracept* has already been taken.

□

Peter Norton, the computer-software genius, sends in a clipping from The New York Times Book Review: usually, the number of pages in a book is listed right after the author's name, but in this case the word *unpaged* appears.

"I shudder to think what *unpaged* might actually mean," Norton writes, "but whatever it does, surely your colleagues meant *unnumbered*."

Publishers have been using *unpaged* to mean "having no page numbers" since 1874, but there may be an uneasiness about possible confusion with "having no pages," which is why *unpaginated* should be preferred.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS

TATIANA - HAPPY NEW YEAR to the champagne in my life. Love, John.

A GRATEFUL THANKS to Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. Jude for answerin[illegible] y prayers. PMF.

TO MIKE [illegible] D MARLIES. All the very best. Th[illegible] of you. Art, Sally, Marlies, Ni[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

Now printed by satellite transmission in New York the International Herald Tribune offers same-day home or office delivery in Manhattan, most areas of Boston, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington D.C.

Subscription copies are now flown directly to Atlanta, Chicago, Denver and Seattle for speedy mail delivery.

In the U.S.A., call
TOLL FREE
1-800-882-2884
In New York, call
(212) 752-3890

MILA SCHON. The most refined of chic, in ZURICH exclusively at WEINBERG's - leading men's store - 13 Bahnhofstr. 01-211 29 50

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 59 65 or ROME 678 0320

MOVING

1992 - NOW!
interdean
INTERNATIONAL MOVERS
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL
PARIS (1) 39569000
NICE COTE D'AZUR 93742121

MARTINI TECHNOTRANS - NICE / CANNES. Tel 93.39 43 44. Overseas Moving - Storage - Packing - Air/Sea Shipping, Car Baggage, Clearance.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
TRUSTS
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
BANKS

We are ten years established in providing offshore services to companies engaged in all types of businesses.
ASTON CORPORATE MANAGEMENT
19, Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Tel: 0624 626591 Tlx: 627691 ASTON
Fax 0624 625126

Premier House Westminster London.
Tel:(1) 222 8866 Fax:(1) 233 1519.

INTERNATIONAL OFFSHORE COMPANY INCORPORATIONS FROM US$150
Comprehensive professional services include nominees,
Representative offices,
Powers of attorney, telex, telephone
Fax, mail forwarding worldwide
Island Resources
National House,
Santon, Isle of Man.
Phone: (0624) 824555
Tlx 628352 Island G Fax: (0624) 823949

OFFSHORE BANK FOR SALE
Tax haven country. Class A license. No taxes or liabilities. Bearer shares. No disclosure requirements. Immediate transfer - $ $10,000
Call or fax (714) 548-1856

GIBRALTAR COMPANY FORMATION
Full confidential and professional services. Gibraltar Trust Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 679, Gibraltar. Tel: 350-79013. Fax 350-70101. Tlx 2110 G Group GK

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HONG KONG CORP., $415. Annual cost $398. SR Ltd. 701 35 Queen's Rd. HK. Tel:852-5233672 Fax: 852-8400217.

BUSINESS SERVICES

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET. Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex, Conference room. Call 071-499-9192. Tx 262690.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

FRENCH RIVIERA 20 mn Nice Airport. Panoramic sea view. Magnificent villa, mint condition, 4 bedrooms, independent apartment, large pool, splendid grounds, tennis court possible. F5,250,000. Call France Promotion, Frederique Jackson 93 87 46 00

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

FRENCH PROVINCES

FRENCH RIVIERA
St Jean Cap Ferrat, Cap d'Ail, Villefranche-sur-Mer and Beaulieu-sur-Mer
For rent
Choice of villas, 3 to 6 bedrooms and apartments, overlooking the sea, with swimming pool, some right on sea
PRESTIGE
IMMOBILIER-REAL ESTATE
19 Bd. General Leclerc,
06310 - Beaulieu-sur-Mer
Tel: 33 93.01.04.13 Fax 33/93.01.11.96

CLOSE TO GENEVA. Proximity international business park. Furnished flats. Weekly rates. Tel: (33) 50.95.30.88. Fax (33) 50.43.76.26.

GREAT BRITAIN

BURWASH, SUSSEX 1 hour London, 3/4 hours Gatwick. Green Dragon House, 5 acres, wonderful views. 3 bedrooms, 2 luxury bathrooms, 3 reception, sunny conservatory, sauna. Beautifully furnished in antique pine, four poster etc. Authors home, everything provided, £2,100 month including part-time housekeeper, gardeners. Call (0435 883466.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £49/night serviced luxury flats beside Harrods. From £26 in Kensington. Oxbridge Apartments Tel: 071 835-1611 Fax: 071 373-0036.

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
SUPERB 3/4 ROOM APARTMENT
for rent, composed of double living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen, with terrace, cellar and parking space.
For further details please contact
AGEDI
E.R.I. Residential
7 and 9, Bd des Moulins
MC 98000 MONACO
Tel: (33) 93.50.66.00. Telex 479417 MC
Fax (33) 93.50.19.42.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS RESERVATION CENTER
at no extra charge
for private furnished apartments with services, hotels & residence hotels from 1 night to 6 months.
Immediate reservations by credit card
PSR Tel (1) 4256 3000 Fax 4289 4297
Fax free number from US 1-8005623990

INTER URBIS
UNFURNISHED/FURNISHED RENTALS
FLATS & HOUSES FOR SALE
31 rue de Monceau, Paris 8th.
Tel: (1) 45 63 17 77

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

For a day, a week or more
Rent a fully furnished and equipped flat with all traditional hotel services
Rent at the best town locations.
Paris, New York, Brussels, French Riviera. For one, two or five room flat.
Any further information:
FLATOTEL COENSON
14 rue du Theatre
75015 Paris
Tel: (1) 45 75 62 20

74 CHAMPS ELYSEES
LE CLARIDGE
FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE
high class studio, 2 or 3-room apartments. FULLY EQUIPPED
IMMEDIATE RESERVATIONS
Tel: (1) 43 59 67 97

PARIS BIENVENUE. Furnished studios & apartments in central Paris, nightly, weekly, monthly. Chauffeur available to & from airport. (1) 47 53 80 81.

AUTO RENTALS

CENTURY SELF DRIVE
New cars - Unlimited mileage
RENAULT 5 F 969/ week
RENAULT CLIO F 1,069/ week
PARIS/OPERA (1) 42 61 68 68
ORLY AIRPORT (1) 46 87 18 68
C.D.G. AIRPORT (1) 34 29 80 08
NICE 93 21 11 18
LYON 78 95 44 88
MARSEILLE 42 79 28 28

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 17 av de Friedland, 75008 Paris. (1) 4225 6444. Nice 9321 3550. Antwerp 233 9985. Cannes 9339 4344

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRANSCO S.A. In our 18,000 sq.m. premises we keep a stock of more than 200 brand new cars of most makes and models, competitively priced. We provide: sales - insurances - registration - shipping. Ask for our free colour catalogue. TRANSCO S.A. - 95, Noorderlaan - 2030 Antwerp - Belgium. Tel: 03/542.62.40. Tlx: 35207 TRANSB - Fax: 03/542.58.97.

TRASCO BREMEN. Tax free new and used Audi, BMW, Mercedes, Porsche, Volkswagen, Volvo. Steindamm 38, 2820 Bremen 77, Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

TRASCO BREMEN Mercedes + Audi Armored cars & stretched limousines from stock. Steindamm 38, D-2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVORCE BY MAIL - no travel, very quick. Legal Referral Service. Karlsruhrstrasse 120, 6900 Heidelberg, Germany, Tel: 49 211 714950

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS, Dominican, Legal since 1971. Send $4 for book: Atty. Dr. Martins, P.O. Box 6475, Washington, D.C. 20035 USA

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1255	F2510
Los Angeles	F1970	F3935
Miami	F1695	F3300
Montreal	F1140	F1980
Vancouver	F2290	F4320
Rio de Janeiro	F3110	F5775
Australia	F4950	F8655
Japan	F4240	F8325
London	F495	F610

and more destinations ...
Discount on 1st & business class
Rates subject to modifications
Restrictions may apply
Tel: (1) 40.13.02.02 & 42.21.46.94
Fax 45 08 83 35
6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris
Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles
(Lic. 175.111)...and also

ACCESS IN LYONS
Tour Credit Lyonnais, 129 rue Servient
69003 Lyons. Tel: (16) 78 63 67 77
Book now by phone with credit card

WORLDWIDE scheduled departure at the lowest ever discount, economy airfare. Credit cards possible. Tel: Paris (1) 42 89 10 81 Fax 42 56 25 82

SUBSCRIBE TODAY AT UP TO 50% SAVINGS!

IT'S QUICK.

Get better acquainted with the International Herald Tribune (IHT) with our special introductory offer for new subscribers. And as an added bonus, you'll receive up to 52 free issues for subscriptions of six months or more. Just refer to the chart and call the appropriate telephone number for your country. Tell the operator at Phone Service Europe you want to subscribe to the IHT and indicate the term you prefer. Pay conveniently by credit card. Or request an invoice for six and 12-month subscriptions. It's never been faster (with our new telephone numbers) or more economical (with tremendous savings) to subscribe. Call today to start your IHT subscription for home or office delivery.

IT'S EASY.

If you're on the go and don't have time to call, just complete the coupon below to start your subscription to the IHT. It's never been easier. Pay by check or credit card. Don't delay. Return the coupon now to start your subscription to the IHT at up to 50% savings.

Country	Currency	TELEPHONE NUMBER	12 months (+52 free issues)	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months (+26 free issues)	3 months (+13 free issues)
Austria	A. Sch.	0222/6766.33455	5,100	3,272	2,800	1,500
—hand delivery Vienna	A. Sch.		5,400	2,972	3,000	1,600
Belgium	B.Fr.	03/2710304	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Denmark	D.Kr.	00946/8.835643	3,100	1,268	1,700	930
Finland	F.M.	99046/8.835643	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
France	F.F.	05/437437	1,600	1,312	880	485
Germany (mail)	D.M.	013.02525	600	419	330	182
—*hand delivery	D.M.		758	261	389	204
Great Britain	£	0800/700600	150	105	82	45
Greece (mail)	Dr.	01/51.29005	40,000	32,800	22,000	12,000
—hand delivery Athens	Dr.		50,000	22,800	28,000	15,500
Ireland	£Irl.	— —	155	118	85	47
Italy	Lire	— —	450,000	350,800	250,000	138,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	32/3.2710304	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands	Fl.	055/212329	600	492	340	185
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	09546/8.835643	2,500	1,868	1,400	770
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.		3,000	1,368	1,650	910
Portugal	Esc.	0034/1.5551085	31,000	30,900	17,000	9,300
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	91/5551085	35,000	25,060	19,200	10,600
—***hand deliv. Barcelona Bilbao, Sevilla, Valencia	Ptas.		38,000	22,060	20,900	11,500
—***hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas.		51,480	—	25,740	12,870
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	08/835643	2,200	1,440	1,210	665
—**hand delivery	S.Kr.		2,800	840	1,540	850
Switzerland	S.Fr.	046/055757	500	446	275	150
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, form. French Africa, Middle East	$	— —	500	Varies by country	275	150
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	— —	650		355	195
Central/Latin America	$	— —	600		330	180

* For information concerning special hand-delivery in major German cities call IHT Germany at: (069) 69.48.92 or fax (069) 69.48.94. Rates do not include free issues.

** At these rates, you can get morning hand delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Goteborg and Malmo.

*** At these rates, hand delivery is available by morning in Barcelona, the same day in Seville and Valencia and the next day in Bilbao. For Madrid, hand-delivery is available by morning, but without the free issues.

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT. This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):

☐ 12 Months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues). ☐ 6 Months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues). ☐ 3 Months (91 issues in all with 13 bonus issues).

☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

☐ Please charge my: ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard ☐ Access

CARD ACCT. NO. ______ EXP. DATE ______ SIGNATURE ______

NAME ______

ADDRESS ______

CITY/CODE ______ COUNTRY ______

TEL. ______ FAX ______ 31-12-90

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. *This offer expires December 31, 1990, and is available to new subscribers only.*

Printed by Newsfax International, London. Registered as a newspaper at the post office.

[illegible]